

THE  
ITAL STATISTICS OF GLASGOW,  
FOR THE YEARS  
1843 AND 1844.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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THE  
VITAL STATISTICS OF GLASGOW,

FOR  
1843 & 1844,

DRAWN UP BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE

LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN COUNCIL.

BY

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SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED OF BY THE COMMITTEE, AGREEABLY TO MINUTE OF TOWN COUNCIL.

JOHN MITCHELL, *Convener.*

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GLASGOW:

DAVID ROBERTSON, BOOKSELLER TO HER MAJESTY;  
A. & C. BLACK, EDINBURGH;  
AND HAMILTON, ADAMS, & CO., LONDON.

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TO THE

HON. THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES,

AND

TOWN COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

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MY LORD PROVOST AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour of submitting to you the Report on the Vital Statistics of Glasgow for the years 1843 and 1844. The publication of this report was delayed, with your concurrence, in order that a statistical account of the educational condition of the city might appear along with it. For this purpose, schedules were issued to the various professors and teachers in Glasgow, agreeably to a plan of which you approved, and considerable progress was made in the accomplishment of the object; but from the reluctance of many of the parties to make the requisite returns, it was found necessary to abandon that mode of procedure. Another plan has been adopted, in which the Sabbath-School Union has laudably offered their assistance, and a satisfactory report of their survey may yet be expected; but as a considerable time must elapse before the completion of the returns, it is not thought advisable longer to delay the present report.

With regard to the state of education in Glasgow, it appears from a report kindly furnished to me by Mr Philimister, that, in 1843, in the Tron parish, there were no fewer than 532 young people, from six to sixteen years of age, who had received no education. And I am informed by the Rev. Mr Napier, as the result of a survey lately taken by himself, that in 450 families of the College parish there are no fewer than 80 young persons, from eight years upwards, destitute of the simplest elements of education, and 86 whose education is so defective as to be of no practical advantage.\* These facts point to the prevalence of a similarly low state of education amongst the poorer classes in other parts of the city, and the knowledge of which induced William Bankier, Esq.,† to call the earnest attention of the Town Council to the subject; and as that gentleman is still urging forward a more complete inquiry into the educational state of the city, the result may be expected soon to be laid before you. I will not anticipate any plan that may be proposed to educate the poorer classes, and which will, in due time, be brought before the council by Mr Bankier; but I may be permitted to remark, that although a great deal is done by the proprietors of some public works, in the city and neighbourhood, for the education of the children of their work-people, still more is capable of being accomplished in this manner, and I would especially call attention to the educational system introduced by the enlightened and philanthropic proprietors of the Monkland Iron and Steel Works. Another opportunity may occur of giving a detailed account of this admirable system, of which I shall only say at present, that it affords educational advantages to the youth of a populous district equal to those enjoyed by the children of the better class in Glasgow; and that, as the workmen chiefly manage the schools, the

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\* The Rev. Mr Napier's lists are not yet quite completed, but he informs me that the above is a fair average of the state of education in the College parish. From the number of families in that parish, by the census of 1841, there must, therefore, be above 390, upwards of eight years of age, totally uneducated, and 420 so defective in their education as to reap no practical advantage from it.

† Provost of Calton, and member of the Town Council of Glasgow.



whole is conducted in a manner which is equally creditable to the employer and the employed.

Although among the various plans, that from time to time come under consideration, for elevating the social condition of the people, education must hold a very important place, yet the following report is, in the meantime, confined to the usual topics.

No science can be of more importance to the well-being of a country than that of vital statistics, as it has for its object to elicit facts illustrative of the true condition of the people. It is surprising, therefore, that Scotland should yet remain without a legislative measure for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. With regard to the births, we are still as defective as ever. With due attention, however, we are enabled to arrive at more correct conclusions as to the marriages and deaths. It will be found that in the present report a considerable addition has been made to the usual amount of statistical information relative to marriages. Not only is the amount of marriages for the city and suburban parishes given separately, with the relative proportions they bear to their respective populations, but tables are added showing the number of marriages that have taken place during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, among various trades and professions in the city and Barony parish, with the proportions they bear to the numbers in each trade and profession, as exhibited in the census for 1841. Complete lists of the trades and professions cannot be given, owing to the different methods in which they are classified in the marriage registers and in the census of 1841. Only twelve of these have therefore been selected, in the designation of which there can be little variation.

It has been already more than once noticed in the annual newspaper abstracts for the city and suburban districts, that the amount of resident marriages has fallen with the depression, and again risen with the prosperity of trade and commerce; and it will be found, by reference to the table, that there is considerable variation in the proportion of marriages in the

different trades in these two parishes, especially in that of the Barony. The weavers and labourers seem to marry in the greatest proportions, and it will be interesting to observe, from a subsequent table, that these marriages preserve a very uniform proportion to the whole marriages each year, showing that those classes of labourers are much influenced by the state of trade and commerce in the amount of their marriages. Besides the tables, a variety of other facts are adduced, which tend to illustrate this subject to a greater extent than I have hitherto had an opportunity of doing. Should similar tables be continued till the time of taking up another census, much valuable additional information may then be obtained. A variety of facts have also this year been added in relation to the increased amount of births recorded at, and immediately following, periods of high mortality. In my last publication I took an opportunity of showing, from data obtained from the census, that the deaths bore a greater proportion to the births in Glasgow than in other towns, and the facts, as now adduced, tend further to illustrate that subject.

The usual details will be found under their respective heads, relative to the amount of mortality for the years 1843 and 1844. As the facts elicited in reference to the mortality of 1843 were of such importance as to call for an early publication, they were embraced in the last-published report, viz. that for 1841 and 1842. As, however, it appears from the speech of a distinguished member of the House of Peers, and from eminent writers in some of the Reviews, that there is yet some difference of opinion as to the connection between destitution and fever, additional facts are stated, bearing on this very important subject, and tending to prove that these effects, instead of being casual, are uniform.

In the last-published report, I entered at considerable length into an examination of the physical laws which appear to regulate the amount of deaths by various diseases at different ages, and which I was enabled to do, not only by means of facts I had obtained from various towns in Scotland, and from the registrar-general's report, but also by data kindly



furnished to me from America. In the present report, I have availed myself of the details published in a late report of the registrar-general, which still farther corroborate the views I expressed regarding these laws of mortality; but with the exception of giving a few details for Glasgow, relative to fever and eruptive diseases, as is uniformly the case in these publications, I have not carried this subject farther for the present, as a more favourable opportunity will occur, as noticed in the text, by the time that another of these reports is laid before the public. It will be manifest, however, from the details now given, taken in connection with those in a former publication, that *cæteris paribus*, the mortality at different ages by these diseases is uniformly in certain proportions to the number of deaths by each disease respectively.

The facilities which a proper attention to these laws of mortality will afford, in tracing the true sanitary condition of towns, has been to a certain extent exemplified by the practical application of them to the various details which have been given in the present report with regard to Glasgow.

I expected to be able to procure data of sufficient accuracy to have enabled me to construct life tables for the different classes of society, in this city and suburbs; but as I have not yet obtained data sufficiently complete for the purpose,\* I must be content for the present with showing the mean age at death for various years. By bringing into view the laws of mortality which regulate the amount of deaths at different ages by fever, very striking results are obtained, showing that a high mean age at death, in particular years, is no proof of one locality being healthier than others; because it is found that the mean age at death is highest in Glasgow during those years when there is the greatest amount of mortality from fever, as that mortality falls most heavily upon the higher ages.

One very important result has been elicited by the attention which has

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\* Life assurance offices, &c., will still, however, find the data, for their purposes, carefully exhibited in the various tables, as formerly.

been paid to the law of mortality by different diseases, and also to the amount of mortality among the different classes of society. It has been satisfactorily shown that Glasgow, generally speaking, is not so unhealthy as it was formerly supposed to be; and that, while the high mortality in times of commercial distress, falls almost exclusively upon the poor and destitute, the inhabitants of Glasgow who are in wealthy and comfortable circumstances, appear to enjoy as good health as any class of people elsewhere.

A new poor law having been obtained for Scotland, it is to be hoped that a great improvement will henceforth appear in the sanatory condition of the poorer classes; but there being some doubt as to whether or not the unemployed will be entitled to be ranked as occasional poor during commercial distress, time must be allowed for the proper working out of the law before we can properly judge of its effects. I have taken upon me, in the body of the report, to call your especial attention to the sanatory condition of various localities in Glasgow, which are capable of being much improved, and I have no doubt that exertions will be made equal to the magnitude of the evil.

As the proportions of the deaths for the monthly and annual tables are calculated to the *estimated* population for the city and suburban districts, Table Thirty-Ninth is added, giving the amount of deaths at the various ages, by the several diseases, for the period of seven years, for which the population for 1841 forms the basis of the various calculations, and will prove a useful table of comparisons.

An additional table has been added to the appendix this year, including the statistics of the Town's Hospital, drawn up and obligingly furnished to me by Bailie M'Kinlay. I hope that similar tables will be continued from year to year, as they form valuable records of the condition of the poor, from which important comparisons of their pecuniary condition, in connection with disease and other circumstances, can be made, which may tend to elicit more clearly those causes which produce so much disease

and suffering among them. I am also much indebted to Bailie Liddel for the valuable information with which he furnished me from the Night Asylum for the Houseless, and of which I have availed myself in the body of the report. My acknowledgments are likewise due to Mr Houston and to Mr Robertson, for the information I received from them, as to the comparative amount of rents in the city and the Barony parish; also to Mr Cassels, of Gorbals, who is at all times so kind as to favour me with such information as I require, relative to the poor of that district. The usual valuable Meteorological Tables are also obligingly furnished by Graham Hutchison, Esq., of this city; and the letters from district surgeons, referred to in the last publication of this nature, are also given at length in the appendix.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

Your very obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER WATT, LL.D.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS,  
*January, 1846.*





# ABSTRACT

OF

## GLASGOW MORTALITY BILL,

FOR 1843.

**Estimated Population within the Limits of the Bills of Mortality, 301,000.**

TABLE FIRST.

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF BURIALS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.

BURYING PLACES.	In each Burying Place in 1843.	Total in each Cemetery in 1843.	Total in each District in 1843.	In each Burying Place in 1842.	Total in each Cemetery in 1842.	Total in each District in 1842.	Increase in each Burying Place in 1843.	Decrease in each Burying Place in 1843.	Total Increase in Burying Places, and in Districts, in 1843.	Total Decrease in Burying Places, and in Districts, in 1843.
Cathedral Grounds . . .	800			683			117	...		
Do. do. from the Royal Infirmary	257			214			43	...		
Do. do. Poor buried at expense of Town's Hospital . . .	1676			788			888			
Do. Crypt . . .	2			6			...	4		
Do. Blackadder's Aisle . . .	1			2			...	1		
Do. Nave . . .	1			1			...	...		
	2737			1694						
Blackfriars', St. David's, and North west . . .	204			308			...	104		
St. David's Crypt . . .	2			3			...	1		
	206			311						
St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel Grounds . . .	11	11		16	16		...	5		
St. Mary's Grounds . . .	1179	1179		899	899		280	...		
Sighthill do. . .	799	799		503	503		296	...		
Total in the City . . .			4932			3423			1624	115
Gorbals Grounds . . .	1068	1068		844	844		224	...		
Southern Necropolis . . .	961	961		894	894		67	...		
Total in the Gorbals . . .			2029			1738			291	
Necropolis, or Merchants' House Cemetery . . .	707			582			125	...		
Jews' Society (in the Necropolis)	4			5			...	1		
	711			587						
Calton . . .	802	802		659	659		143	...		
Christ Church Grounds . . .	32	32		25	25		7	...		
Bridgeton . . .	776	776		607	607		169	...		
Tolcross . . .	185	185		210	210		...	25		
Shettleston . . .	74	74		56	56		18	...		
Anderston { Relief Church Grounds	196	196		166	166		30	...		
{ St. Mark's do. . .	106	106		91	91		15	..		
Maryhill . . .	66	66		52	52		14	...		
Woodside { South . . .	62	62		91	91		...	28		
{ North . . .	369	369		304	304		65	...		
Wellington Street Church Crypt	18	18		10	...		8	...		
Society of Friends . . .	2	2		...			2	...		
Total in the Barony Parish . . .			3399			2858			596	55
Total in the City and Suburbs in 1843		10,360				8019			2511	170
Do. do. do. in 1842		8,019								
							Deduct Decrease		170	
Increase in 1843 . . .		2,341					Increase in 1843		2,341	

## ABSTRACT,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS, AS RECORDED IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

	In 1843.	In 1842.	Increase in 1843.	Decrease in 1843.
In the City . . . .	1270	1326	...	56
In the Barony . . . .	985	1062	...	77
In the Gorbals . . . .	536	541	...	5
In the Society of Friends . . . .	2	4	...	2
In the Jewish Society . . . .	8	5	3	...
Total . . . .	2801	2938	3	140
Deduct Increase . . . .				3
Total Decrease in 1843. . . .				137

## TABLE SECOND,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS, AS RECORDED MONTHLY IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

MONTHS, 1843.	Males.	Females.	Twins.		Triplet.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Grand Total in 1843.	Grand Total in 1842.	Increase in 1843.	Decrease in 1842.
			M.	F.	M.	F.						
January	116	100	1	1	...	...	117	101	218	262	...	44
February	114	85	2	2	...	...	116	87	203	268	...	65
March	150	113	...	2	1	2	151	117	268	215	53	...
April	149	92	...	...	...	...	149	92	241	269	...	28
May	169	103	...	...	...	...	169	103	272	292	...	20
June	130	128	1	5	...	...	131	133	264	230	34	...
July	143	115	4	...	...	...	147	115	262	245	17	...
August	111	93	1	1	...	...	112	94	206	223	...	17
September	132	139	1	1	...	...	133	140	273	200	73	...
October	86	82	2	4	...	...	88	86	174	251	...	77
November	89	92	...	2	...	...	89	94	183	228	...	45
December	122	103	5	7	...	...	127	110	237	255	...	18
Totals in 1843	1511	1245	17	25	1	2	1529	1272	2801	...	177	314
Do. in 1842	1530	1372	23	13	...	...	1553	1385	...	2938	Deduct Inc.	177
Increase in 1843	...	...	...	12	1	2	...	...	...			
do. in 1842	19	127	6	...	...	...	24	113	137	Total Dec....		137

## ABSTRACT

OF THE PROCLAMATIONS OF MARRIAGES, AS ENGROSSED IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

	In 1843.	In 1842.	Increase in 1843.	Decrease in 1843.
In the City . . . .	973	916	57	...
In the Barony . . . .	828	779	49	...
In the Gorbals . . . .	496	448	48	...
In the Society of Friends, . . . .	1	...	1	...
In the Jewish Society . . . .	...	...	...	...
	2298	2143	155	...

TABLE THIRD,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PROCLAMATIONS OF MARRIAGES, AS ENROSSED IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS ;

DISTINGUISHING

1ST, THOSE CASES IN WHICH THE PARTIES RESIDED IN THE SAME PARISH ;

2D, THOSE IN WHICH THE PARTIES RESIDED IN DIFFERENT PARISHES ; AND

3D, THOSE IN WHICH THE WARRANTS WERE NOT CALLED FOR.

MONTHS, 1843.	1st.	Irregular Marriages.	2d.								Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Individuals.	3d. Warrants not called for, and where no regular Marriage could take place.
	Both parties residing in the same Parish.		The Males and the Females only who resided in the Parish of Glasgow.		The Males and the Females only who resided in the Parish of Barony.		The Males and the Females only who resided in the Parish of Gorbals.		Total Males and Females of the double proclamations, where only one Marriage could take place.					
			Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.				
January .	130	...	9	5	4	6	3	3	16	14	146	144	290	2
February .	113	...	8	1	4	3	...	4	12	8	125	121	246	2
March .	82	...	6	5	3	1	4	5	13	11	95	93	188	3
April .	120	...	5	4	13	4	1	1	19	9	139	129	268	1
May .	195	...	8	8	7	9	4	4	19	21	214	216	430	1
June .	275	...	7	9	9	10	10	4	26	23	301	298	599	2
July .	126	...	5	8	6	6	8	6	19	20	145	146	291	2
August .	120	...	6	2	1	3	1	1	8	6	128	126	254	6
September .	121	...	7	4	2	4	3	5	12	13	133	134	267	2
October .	166	...	14	2	7	4	3	6	24	12	190	178	368	7
November .	190	...	10	11	7	9	5	7	22	27	212	217	429	3
December .	273	...	7	9	4	5	5	3	16	17	289	290	579	1
Totals .	1911	...	92	68	67	64	47	49	206	181	2117	2092	4209	32
Warrants not called for	27	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	4	28	31	59	
Total Marriages	1884	...	91	68	67	62	47	47	205	177	2089	2061	4150	
382														
Add total Individuals proclaimed in two different Parishes . . . . .													382	
Do. Individuals residing in Glasgow or Suburbs who were proclaimed, but not married . . . . .													59	
Do. One female and four males, proclaimed in Glasgow and Suburbs, but not married, who did not reside within these bounds . . . . .													5	
Divided by 2 {													4596	
Total amount of proclamations of Marriages in 1843 . . . . .													2298	
Do. Do. Do. in 1842 . . . . .													2143	
Do. Increase of proclamations of Marriages in 1843 . . . . .													155	

By deducting those cases where the Warrants were not called for on the part of the Male residents, and consequently where there could be no regular Marriage, and also the Females proclaimed in two parishes, where only one Marriage could take place, we have the total number of regular marriages in the City and Suburban Districts in 1843.

Total Proclamations of Marriages, as engrossed in the Parochial Registers . . . . .	2298
Warrants of Male residents not called for . . . . .	28
Females proclaimed in two Parishes, where only one Marriage could take place . . . . .	181
	209

Total Regular Marriages of parties resident in the City and Suburbs in 1843 . . . . .	2089
---	------

The above Table farther shows that, in the Parish of Glasgow, there were married in 1843, 23 more males than females; in Barony, 5 more males than females; in Gorbals, the males and females married were equal in number; and in the three districts collectively there were 28 more males than females married.



## ABSTRACT

OF THE GLASGOW MORTALITY BILL FOR 1844.

**Estimated Population within the Limits of the Bills of Mortality, 311,600.**

TABLE FOURTH.

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF BURIALS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.															
DISTRICTS.		BURYING PLACES.			In each Burying Place in 1844.	Total in each Cemetery in 1844.	Total in each District in 1844.	In each Burying Place in 1843.	Total in each Cemetery in 1843.	Total in each District in 1843.	Increase in each Burying Place in 1844.	Decrease in each Burying Place in 1844.	Total Increase in Districts in 1844.	Total Decrease in Districts in 1844.	
CITY.	Cathedral Grounds, . . . . .	552			800			...	248						
	Do. from Royal Infirmary . . . . .	184			257			...	73						
	Do. do. Poor buried at the ex- pense of Town's Hospital . . . . .	671			1676			...	1005						
	Do. Crypt . . . . .	1			2			...	1						
	Do. Blackadder's Aisle . . . . .	1			1			...	...						
	Do. Nave . . . . .	2			1			1	...						
			1411		2737										
	Blackfriars', St. David's, and North-West . . . . .	146			204			...	58						
	St. David's Crypt . . . . .	11			2			9	...						
			157		206										
GORBALS.	St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel Grounds . . . . .	7	7		11	11		...	4						
	St. Mary's Grounds . . . . .	914	914		1179	1179		...	265						
	Sighthill Grounds . . . . .	918	918		799	799		119	...						
	Total in the City . . . . .			3407		4932				129	1654				
	Gorbals Grounds . . . . .	780	780		1068	1068		...	288						
	Southern Necropolis . . . . .	994	994		961	961		33	...						
	Total in Gorbals . . . . .			1774		2029				33	288				
	Necropolis, or Merchants' House Cemetery . . . . .	714			707			7	...						
	Jews' Society (in the Necropolis)	3			4			...	1						
			717		711										
BARONY.	Calton . . . . .	604	604		802	802		...	198						
	Christ Church Grounds . . . . .	47	47		32	32		15	...						
	Bridgeton . . . . .	508	508		776	776		...	268						
	Tollcross . . . . .	212	212		185	185		27	...						
	Shettleston . . . . .	56	56		74	74		...	18						
	Anderston { Relief Church Grounds . . . . .	138	138		196	196		...	58						
	{ St. Mark's do. . . . .	89	89		106	106		...	17						
	Maryhill . . . . .	37	37		66	66		...	29						
	Woodside { South . . . . .	187	187		62	62		125	...						
	{ North . . . . .	296	296		369	369		...	73						
Wellington Street Church Crypt	19	19		18	18		1	...							
Society of Friends . . . . .	1	1		2	2		...	1							
		2911		3399					175	663					
Total in the City and Suburbs in 1844					8,092										
Do. do. do. in 1843					10,360										
											10,360				
												Deduct Increase			
														337	2603
Decrease in 1844 . . . . .					2,268										
												Decrease in 1844			2,268



## ABSTRACT,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS, AS ENGROSSED IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

	In 1844.	In 1843.	Increase in 1844.	Decrease in 1844.
In the City . . . .	1550	1270	280	...
In the Barony . . . .	954	985	...	31
In the Gorbals . . . .	506	536	...	30
In the Society of Friends . . . .	1	2	...	1
In the Jewish Society . . . .	7	8	...	1
Total . . . .	3018	2801	280	63
Deduct Decrease . . . .			63	
Total Increase in 1844 . . . .			217	

## TABLE FIFTH,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS, AS RECORDED MONTHLY IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

MONTHS, 1844.	Males.	Females.	Twins.		Triplet.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Grand Total in 1844.	Grand Total in 1843.	Increase in 1844.	Decrease in 1844.
			M.	F.	M.	F.						
January .	88	81	4	6	...	...	92	87	179	218	...	39
February	124	96	6	2	...	...	130	98	228	203	25	...
March .	127	149	...	2	...	...	127	151	278	268	10	...
April .	124	88	5	3	...	...	129	91	220	241	...	21
May .	126	95	5	7	...	...	131	102	233	272	...	39
June .	130	145	2	2	...	...	132	147	279	264	15	...
July .	95	84	2	...	...	...	97	84	181	262	...	81
August .	179	143	1	3	...	...	180	146	326	206	120	...
September	111	92	4	6	...	...	115	98	213	273	...	60
October	115	99	3	1	...	...	118	100	218	174	44	...
November	193	169	2	4	...	...	195	173	368	183	185	...
December	144	143	4	4	...	...	148	147	295	237	58	...
Totals in 1844	1556	1384	38	40	...	...	1594	1424	3018		457	240
Do. in 1843	1511	1245	17	25	1	2	1529	1272	2801			
										Deduct Dec.	} 240	
Increase in 1844	45	139	21	15	...	...	65	152	217			
Decrease in 1844	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	Total Inc.	217	

## ABSTRACT

OF THE PROCLAMATIONS OF MARRIAGES, AS RECORDED MONTHLY IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS DURING 1844.

	In 1844.	* In 1843.	Increase in 1844.	Decrease in 1844.
In the City . . . .	1125	973	152	...
In the Barony . . . .	1028*	828	200	...
In the Gorbals . . . .	543	496	47	...
In the Society of Friends . . . .	...	1	...	1
In the Jewish Society . . . .	...	...	...	...
	2696	2298	399	1
Deduct Decrease . . . .			1	
Total Increase . . . .			398	

\* Including 3 Irregular Marriages.

## TABLE SIXTH,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PROCLAMATIONS OF MARRIAGES, AS ENGROSSED IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS ;

## DISTINGUISHING

1ST, THOSE CASES IN WHICH BOTH PARTIES RESIDED IN THE SAME PARISH ;

2D, THOSE IN WHICH THE PARTIES RESIDED IN DIFFERENT PARISHES ; AND

3D, THOSE IN WHICH THE WARRANTS WERE NOT CALLED FOR.

MONTHS, 1844.	1st.		2d.								Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Individuals.	3d. Warrants not called for, and where no Regular Marriage could take place.
	Both Parties residing in the same parish.	Irregular Marriages.	The Males and the Females only who resided in the Parish of Glasgow.		The Males and the Females only who resided in the Parish of Barony.		The Males and the Females only who resided in the Parish of Gorbals.		Total Males and Females of the double proclamations where, only one Marriage could take place.					
			Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.				
January .	121	...	4	4	3	8	7	1	14	13	135	134	269	6
February .	96	1	6	4	6	5	1	2	13	11	110	108	218	1
March .	116	1	4	6	2	4	2	2	8	12	125	129	254	...
April .	125	...	5	4	6	8	6	5	17	17	142	142	284	2
May .	245	...	17	8	11	5	4	2	32	15	277	260	537	3
June .	357	...	11	4	15	16	9	7	35	27	392	384	776	8
July .	129	...	3	2	3	1	2	...	8	3	137	132	269	5
August .	173	...	5	3	5	2	3	4	13	9	186	182	368	9
September	157	...	5	5	7	3	5	5	17	13	174	170	344	1
October .	188	...	3	4	5	9	2	2	10	15	198	203	401	5
November	254	...	16	16	15	15	9	4	40	35	294	289	583	6
December .	302	1	13	2	17	10	6	5	36	17	339	320	659	1
Totals .	2263	3	92	62	95	86	56	39	243	187	2509	2453	4962	
Warrants not called for Totals of Marriages in which one of the parties or both resided in Glasgow and Suburbs,	40		1	2	1	1	1	1	430					47
	2223	3	91	60	94	85	55	38						
Total Individuals proclaimed in two different parishes . . . . .													430	-
Divided by 2 {													5392	
Total Proclamations, including 3 irregular Marriages, in 1844 . . . . .													2696	
Do. Proclamations of Marriages in 1843 . . . . .													2298	
Increase in 1844 . . . . .													398	

By deducting those cases where the warrants were not called for on the part of the Male residents, and, consequently, where there could be no Regular Marriage, and also the Females proclaimed in two parishes, where only one Marriage could take place, we have the total number of Regular Marriages in the City and Suburbs for 1844.

Total Proclamations, exclusive of 3 Irregular Marriages, as engrossed in the Parochial Registers in 1844 . . . . .	2693
Warrants of Male residents not called for . . . . .	43
Females proclaimed in two parishes, where only one Marriage could take place . . . . .	187
	<u>230</u>

Total Regular Marriages of parties resident in City and Suburbs in 1844 . . . . .	2463
Do. Irregular Marriages in 1844 . . . . .	3
	<u>2466</u>

Total Marriages in Glasgow and Suburbs in 1844 . . . . . 2466

The above Table further shows, that in the Parish of Glasgow there were married, in 1844, 31 more males than females; in the Barony there were 9; and in the Gorbals there were 17 more males than females married; in the three districts collectively, there were 57 more males than females married during the year.

MONTHLY  
TABLES OF MORTALITY  
FOR  
1843 & 1844.

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

JANUARY.

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	2	..	2	3	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	3
Bowel Complaints	4	45	17	5	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	1
Catarrh . . .	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	1	..
Croup . . .	7	4	4	..	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	3	5	7	..	2	6	3	2	4	4	5	4	6	11	12	17	7	7
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	..
Fever . . .	10	2	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	8	6
Head, of . . .	11	9	5	2	3	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	7	10	9	8	6	9	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	15	7	6	6	3	7	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	4	5	5	5	4
Measles . . .	15	3	2	1	1	4	3	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	2	1	1	2	7	12	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	4	6	4	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	4
Total ascertained		96	60	36	31	36	48	22	21	14	9	13	8	15	32	28	39	30	26
Not ascertained		6	7	2	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..
Totals. . .		102	67	38	32	36	50	23	21	15	9	13	8	15	32	30	40	32	26

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

FEBRUARY.

Accidents . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
Bowel Complaints	4	23	21	3	5	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
Catarrh . . .	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	1	..
Croup . . .	7	4	3	1	1	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	2	5	7	4	6	2	4	1	7	1	5	2	15	17	6	13	10	7
Dropsy . . .	9	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	1
Fever . . .	10	1	..	2	1	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	3	2	4	2	1	6	3
Head, of . . .	11	7	6	1	4	2	2	2	4	1	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	1
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Hooping Cough	13	7	6	6	10	11	12	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	9	7	8	2	6	8	1	2	2	2	4	..	..	2	5	7	4	1
Measles . . .	15	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever .	17	2	1	5	5	5	4	3	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1
Total ascertained		66	52	36	36	43	42	21	19	14	11	13	8	26	33	17	28	29	18
Not ascertained		5	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
Total . . .		71	55	37	36	43	45	21	19	14	11	13	9	26	35	17	28	29	19



VENTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of January, 1843, as compared to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

43.

AGES.																TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
50 and under 50	60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upwards.				1st.—Per centage of the whole Deaths during the month.	2d.—Per centage of the Population.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8	23	3.155	0.007	1	
..	11	10	8	6	5	9	7	3	..	4	..	2	..	..	31	34	65	8.916	0.021	2	
..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	18	2.469	0.005	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	32	94	12.894	0.031	4	
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	0.584	0.001	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	1.234	0.002	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	17	2.331	0.005	7	
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	61	113	15.500	0.037	8	
2	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22	3.017	0.007	9	
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	23	47	6.447	0.015	10	
1	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	33	16	49	6.721	0.016	11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.137	0.000	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	30	57	7.818	0.018	13	
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	39	79	10.836	0.026	14	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	21	2.880	0.006	15	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	0.960	0.002	16	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	19	35	4.800	0.011	17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	22	3.017	0.007	18	
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	12	20	2.743	0.006	19	
16	22	24	10	6	9	9	7	4	1	4	1	2	..	..	364	339	703	96.433	0.233		
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	26	3.566	0.008		
16	22	24	11	6	9	9	7	4	1	4	1	2	..	..	379	350	729	100.000	2.242		

GHTH.

reported to have died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of February, 1843, as compared to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

43.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	15	2.189	0.004	1
..	10	8	5	12	9	10	2	10	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	27	44	71	10.363	0.023	2
4	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	20	2.919	0.006	3
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	31	62	9.051	0.020	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.144	0.000	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	1.167	0.002	6
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	18	2.627	0.005	7
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	58	123	17.956	0.040	8
2	3	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	17	30	4.379	0.009	9
1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	20	45	6.569	0.014	10
2	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	27	49	7.163	0.016	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	0.729	0.001	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	29	57	8.321	0.018	13
1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	33	77	11.240	0.025	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	1.751	0.003	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	0.875	0.001	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	32	4.671	0.010	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	1.751	0.003	18
1	3	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	9	24	3.503	0.007	19
18	26	28	9	16	10	10	3	11	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	333	334	667	97.372	0.221	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	18	2.627	0.005	
20	26	28	9	16	10	10	3	11	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	339	346	685	100.000	0.227	

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

MARCH,

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50	
		Year.																	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	1	1	1
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	1
Bowel Complaints	4	30	17	4	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	2	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..
Croup . . .	7	4	2	5	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	5	6	4	3	5	6	4	1	5	3	5	7	5	9	13	17	6	4
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	3	1	2	..	4	..	3	..	3
Fever . . .	10	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	8	..	5	3
Head, of . . .	11	6	7	4	3	7	5	2	..	2	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	4	1
Heart, of . . .	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Hooping Cough	13	7	5	7	10	4	14	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation .	14	4	5	3	9	5	7	3	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	3	2	4	..
Measles . . .	15	2	3	3	2	5	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous Diseases	16	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	..	..	4	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	6	1	2	1	5	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	3	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Total ascertained		63	57	40	40	40	49	16	11	12	16	9	15	13	27	32	30	25	18
Not ascertained		6	5	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total . . .		69	62	40	41	40	51	17	12	12	16	9	15	13	28	33	30	25	18

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

APRIL,

Accidents . . .	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	1
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
Bowel Complaints	4	23	14	5	6	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Catarrh . . .	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Croup . . .	7	3	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	4	3	2	4	8	4	2	6	5	5	2	6	7	16	7	8	5	10
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Fever . . .	10	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	5	1	..	4	4	4	3	2	3	6	3
Head, of . . .	11	5	4	5	2	5	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	6	12	12	10	12	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	5	2	4	3	4	2	3	1	1	..	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	4
Measles . . .	15	5	..	5	6	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	2	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	..	1	3	3	6	5	5	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	3	..	4	..	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	3
Total ascertained		58	42	45	42	46	35	21	22	11	10	9	11	20	26	18	18	15	27
Not ascertained		5	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..
Total . . .		63	45	46	44	46	36	21	22	11	10	10	12	21	26	19	18	17	27



## ENTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of March, 1843, as bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

1843.

A G E S.																TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
50 under 60	60 and under 70	70 and under 75	75 and under 80	80 and under 85	85 and under 90	90 and under 95	95 and under 100	100 and Upwards.	1st.—Per centage of the whole Deaths dur- ing the month.	2d.—Per centage of the Popu- lation.											
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	20	3.025	0.006	1	
..	4	7	5	5	3	6	2	3	1	3	..	2	..	..	15	26	41	6.202	0.013	2	
4	3	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	28	4.236	0.009	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	30	69	10.438	0.022	4	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0.452	0.001	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	0.907	0.002	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	19	2.874	0.006	7	
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	68	127	19.213	0.042	8	
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	25	3.782	0.008	9	
4	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	19	42	6.354	0.013	10	
2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	27	56	8.472	0.018	11	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	0.605	0.001	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	33	52	7.866	0.017	13	
2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	32	60	9.077	0.019	14	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	20	3.025	0.006	15	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	0.605	0.001	16	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	21	3.177	0.006	17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	20	3.025	0.006	18	
1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	24	3.630	0.007	19	
26	13	23	6	9	6	8	4	4	1	4	..	2	..	..	302	339	641	96.974	0.212		
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	20	3.025	0.006		
28	13	23	6	9	6	8	4	4	1	4	..	2	..	..	310	351	661	100.000	0.219		

## ENTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of April, 1843, as bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

1843.

1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	18	2.980	0.005	1
..	3	8	8	6	5	7	5	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	23	28	51	8.443	0.016	2
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11	1.821	0.003	3
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	24	54	8.940	0.017	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	0.496	0.001	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0.496	0.001	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	1.655	0.003	7
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	68	114	18.874	0.037	8
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	17	2.814	0.005	9
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	46	7.615	0.015	10
..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	18	44	7.284	0.014	11
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	0.496	0.001	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	29	61	10.099	0.020	13
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	20	44	7.284	0.014	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	24	3.973	0.007	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	1.490	0.002	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	32	5.298	0.010	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	16	2.649	0.005	18
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22	3.642	0.007	19
14	10	18	11	8	5	8	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	293	289	582	96.357	0.193	
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	8	22	3.642	0.007	
14	11	19	11	8	5	8	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	307	297	604	100.000	0.203	

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

MAY,

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowel Complaints	4	31	19	7	4	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..
Croup . . .	7	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	3	5	3	4	8	4	1	5	2	5	4	4	12	15	9	10	11	10
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1
Fever . . .	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	1	4	6	4	3	6
Head, of . . .	11	11	4	..	3	4	4	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	3
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	3	12	4	9	7	6	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	5	2	3	2	..	3	..	1	..	2	1	4	2	5	4	1	5	3
Measles . . .	15	1	1	4	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	4	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	1	2	2	1	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	1	1	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	1	2	1	..
Total ascertained		62	48	29	31	36	28	23	18	5	9	10	8	21	40	29	24	27	23
Not ascertained		5	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2
Total . . .		67	49	31	32	38	28	23	19	5	9	10	8	22	40	30	24	28	25

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

JUNE,

Accidents . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Bowel Complaints	4	27	24	4	6	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
Catarrh . . .	5	1	4	5	2	2	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	2	9	..	3	4	1	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
Croup . . .	7	2	4	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	5	8	3	3	5	3	7	2	..	1	10	10	12	9	13	8	11	13	..	..
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	5	..	..
Fever . . .	10	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	..	1	1	2	1	7	9	5	6	6	6	..	..
Head, of . . .	11	9	3	5	3	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	6	15	8	12	8	8	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	4	4	4	2	3	8	3	..	2	..	..	1	3	3	3	2	2	..	..	..
Measles . . .	15	1	..	3	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	1	1	..	..	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	6	3	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	..	..	..
Total ascertained		67	69	38	41	30	37	27	16	5	6	17	12	29	36	30	30	34	31	..	..
Not ascertained		7	4	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
Total . . .		74	73	38	41	32	37	28	17	5	6	17	12	32	37	31	30	36	31	..	..



## ELEVENTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of May, 1843, as bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

43.

AGES.																		TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
50 under 60	60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upwards.		1st.—Per centage of the whole Deaths dur- ing the month.				2d.—Per centage of the Popula- tion.		
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	16	2.580	0.005	1			
..	5	13	7	7	3	6	2	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	22	29	51	8.225	0.016	2			
2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	1.935	0.003	3			
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	28	75	12.096	0.024	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	0.322	0.000	5			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	1.612	0.003	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	1.967	0.001	7			
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	66	126	21.935	0.041	8			
4	3	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	26	4.193	0.008	9			
1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	21	41	6.612	0.013	10			
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	20	54	8.709	0.017	11			
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	1.129	0.002	12			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	32	50	8.064	0.016	13			
1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	25	49	7.903	0.016	14			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11	1.774	0.003	15			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	13	2.096	0.004	16			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	14	2.258	0.004	17			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	1.129	0.002	18			
4	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	16	29	4.677	0.009	19			
18	15	20	10	14	5	10	7	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	304	295	599	96.612	0.199				
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	21	3.387	0.006				
19	15	22	10	14	5	10	7	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	317	303	620	100.000	0.205				

## TWELFTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of June, 1843, as bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

43.

..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14	1.889	0.004	1
..	7	9	12	8	4	10	6	10	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	30	41	71	9.581	0.023	2
1	1	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	16	2.158	0.005	3
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37	74	9.986	0.024	4
1	2	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	32	52	7.017	0.017	5
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	1.349	0.003	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	13	1.754	0.004	7
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	65	138	18.623	0.045	8
3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	20	2.699	0.006	9
1	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	36	74	9.986	0.024	10
2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	15	40	5.398	0.013	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	0.269	0.000	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	39	64	8.636	0.021	13
1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	28	51	6.882	0.016	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	13	1.754	0.004	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9	1.214	0.002	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	13	1.754	0.004	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	1.349	0.003	18
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	11	33	4.453	0.010	19
19	18	26	16	12	8	13	7	11	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	354	363	717	96.761	0.238	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	24	3.238	0.007	
19	18	27	16	12	8	13	7	11	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	371	370	741	100.000	0.246	

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

JULY.

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																			
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Accidents .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..		
Aged .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Asthma .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1		
Bowel Complaints	4	32	27	8	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..		
Catarrh .	5	5	2	5	2	3	3	1	..	..	1	2	3	5	9	4	7	2	7		
Child-Birth .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..		
Croup .	7	..	1	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Decline .	8	5	11	6	4	6	3	3	2	2	..	6	2	12	14	10	5	5	9		
Dropsy .	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	6		
Fever .	10	1	4	1	4	5	..	3	1	2	1	5	7	5	6	13	7	6	6		
Head, of .	11	4	3	8	3	5	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	3		
Heart, of .	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..		
Hooping Cough	13	5	10	5	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Inflammation	14	3	1	1	2	2	..	1	3	..	..	2	1	2	3	1	3	1	3		
Measles .	15	..	..	2	3	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Nervous .	16	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
Scarlet Fever	17	1	..	1	..	4	2	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Small-Pox .	18	2	1	3	3	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Miscellaneous .	19	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	3	2	3	..		
Total ascertained		64	63	45	31	38	21	19	12	11	7	17	13	32	37	36	31	22	35		
Not ascertained		2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..		
Total		66	64	46	32	38	22	20	13	11	7	17	13	32	37	36	33	22	35		

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

AUGUST.

Accidents .	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	..
Aged .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Bowel Complaints	4	47	42	9	13	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Catarrh .	5	14	17	6	8	9	1	2	2	1	4	1	4	4	7	2	3	11	5
Child-Birth .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	9	..	2	..
Croup .	7	2	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline .	8	7	9	2	3	3	6	..	1	4	3	5	5	17	15	10	8	9	8
Dropsy .	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	3
Fever .	10	7	7	6	6	7	4	1	2	4	..	4	4	11	13	12	11	16	12
Head, of .	11	11	11	3	5	6	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1
Heart, of .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Hooping Cough	13	4	10	5	1	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	3	1	..	7	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	1
Measles .	15	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous .	16	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox .	18	2	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	1	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	6
Total ascertained		103	105	42	52	36	26	19	11	13	7	11	15	43	39	32	38	49	38
Not ascertained		6	3	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Total .		109	108	42	54	37	26	19	12	13	7	11	15	44	39	32	39	49	39



IRTEENTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of July, 1843, e bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

43.

AGES.																		TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
50 under 50	60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upwards.		1st.—Per centage of the whole Deaths during the month.				2d.—Per centage of the Population.		
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16	2.225	0.005	1			
..	7	16	8	8	6	8	2	4	6	2	..	..	2	1	31	39	70	9.735	0.023	2			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10	1.390	0.003	3			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	32	80	11.126	0.026	4			
4	3	3	2	1	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	37	46	83	11.543	0.027	5			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	0.834	0.001	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	1.251	0.002	7			
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	54	118	16.411	0.038	8			
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	19	2.642	0.006	9			
6	4	4	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	50	101	14.047	0.033	10			
1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	19	43	5.980	0.014	11			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	0.556	0.001	12			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	31	4.311	0.010	13			
1	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	38	5.285	0.012	14			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	1.668	0.003	15			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	1.112	0.002	16			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	15	2.086	0.004	17			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15	2.086	0.004	18			
1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	28	3.894	0.009	19			
18	25	29	12	13	8	14	7	7	8	2	..	..	2	1	372	334	706	98.191	0.234				
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13	1.808	0.004				
18	25	30	13	13	8	14	7	7	8	2	..	..	2	1	378	341	719	100.000	0.238				

URTEENTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of August, 1843, e bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

43.

..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	15	1.604	0.004	1
..	11	12	9	4	8	12	8	13	2	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	40	49	89	9.518	0.029	2
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	0.962	0.002	3
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	58	124	13.262	0.041	4
9	7	9	4	7	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	80	149	15.935	0.049	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	1.604	0.004	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	1.069	0.003	7
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	62	125	13.368	0.041	8
2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	19	2.032	0.006	9
9	8	12	1	3	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	84	177	18.930	0.058	10
..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	27	61	6.524	0.020	11
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	0.534	0.001	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	28	2.994	0.009	13
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	25	2.673	0.008	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12	1.283	0.003	15
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	0.534	0.001	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	0.855	0.002	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9	0.962	0.002	18
3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	33	3.529	0.010	19
31	36	38	18	17	13	15	11	16	2	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	462	456	918	98.181	0.304	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	17	1.818	0.005	
31	37	38	18	17	13	15	11	16	2	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	471	464	935	100.000	0.310	

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Person classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

SEPTEMBER.

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	1	1	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	3
Bowel Complaints	4	32	35	24	16	1	6	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	2
Catarrh . . .	5	13	18	9	7	10	4	1	2	1	..	1	1	6	8	8	11	10	16
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	8	..	..	1
Croup . . .	7	2	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	8	6	11	5	6	3	3	1	9	3	5	5	10	16	12	9	8	6
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	2
Fever . . .	10	16	12	15	12	7	2	3	4	8	3	5	5	12	10	9	11	18	1
Head, of . . .	11	13	12	8	3	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hooping Cough	13	1	8	4	7	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	3	2	..	5	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	2	2	3
Measles . . .	15	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	1	..	1	2	2	3	2	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	3	1	1	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	4	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	3
Total ascertained		97	101	31	64	36	28	23	14	20	9	16	16	38	46	34	49	47	46
Not ascertained		5	1	..	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .		102	102	31	67	37	29	25	14	20	9	16	16	40	46	34	49	47	46

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

OCTOBER.

Accidents . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	2	1
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1
Bowel Complaints	4	39	26	23	16	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
Catarrh . . .	5	21	16	5	12	2	1	3	1	..	1	2	2	2	4	3	9	3	3
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	4
Croup . . .	7	1	2	1	..	2	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	19	14	6	7	1	3	3	..	4	..	2	2	7	15	7	8	7	7
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	5	2	2
Fever . . .	10	11	15	10	9	6	7	3	3	3	3	3	2	6	15	14	22	20	29
Head, of . . .	11	8	7	10	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	6	5	2	3	4	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	5	1	2	..	..
Measles . . .	15	1	1	5	8	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scarlet Fever .	17	..	..	..	1	5	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	5	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	2	1
Total ascertained		114	91	68	62	28	34	27	12	9	8	9	12	21	51	29	57	42	57
Not ascertained		3	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Total . . .		117	92	69	64	28	36	28	12	9	8	9	12	21	52	29	59	42	59



## FTEENTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of September, 1843, e bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

443.

AGES.														TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		No.	
50 and under 50	60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100				100 and Upwards.			1st.—Per centage of the whole Deaths during the month.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	14	1.323	0.004	1
..	5	7	6	23	9	10	2	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	22	49	71	6.710	0.023	2
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	14	1.323	0.004	3
2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	67	68	135	12.750	0.044	4
14	7	20	5	5	2	5	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	86	112	198	18.714	0.065	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	1.512	0.005	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	0.756	0.002	7
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	58	138	13.042	0.045	8
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15	1.417	0.004	9
17	7	18	5	4	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	122	112	234	22.117	0.077	10
1	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	23	58	5.482	0.019	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.094	0.000	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	18	25	2.362	0.008	13
4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	26	38	3.591	0.012	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	1.134	0.003	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	0.472	0.001	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	17	1.606	0.005	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	1.134	0.003	18
3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	15	29	2.741	0.009	19
46	29	55	17	34	12	19	2	11	..	3	2	..	1	..	499	541	1040	98.298	0.345	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	18	1.701	0.005	
47	30	55	17	34	12	19	2	11	..	3	2	..	1	..	511	547	1058	100.000	0.351	

## XTEENTH.

reported to have died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of October, 1843, e bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

443.

..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	18	1.679	0.005	1
..	10	15	14	17	8	12	10	7	1	4	..	1	..	..	43	56	99	9.235	0.032	2
1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	14	1.305	0.004	3
1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	57	123	11.473	0.040	4
5	1	11	..	10	..	7	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	87	134	12.500	0.044	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	1.679	0.005	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	12	1.119	0.003	7
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	67	130	12.126	0.043	8
2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	20	28	2.611	0.009	9
15	14	26	5	6	2	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	116	159	275	25.652	0.091	10
..	3	2	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	19	52	4.850	0.017	11
..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	0.652	0.002	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	28	2.611	0.009	13
..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	19	37	3.451	0.012	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	19	1.772	0.006	15
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	0.559	0.001	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16	1.492	0.005	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	0.932	0.003	18
..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13	28	2.611	0.009	19
35	42	71	20	38	11	24	15	16	2	4	..	2	..	..	480	574	1054	98.320	0.350	
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	18	1.679	0.005	
36	44	71	20	38	11	24	15	16	2	4	..	2	..	..	487	585	1072	100.000	0.356	

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

NOVEMBER.

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50	
		Year.																	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	4	..	6	..	3	1
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	3
Bowel Complaints	4	22	26	6	14	6	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Catarrh . . .	5	13	5	2	3	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	1	1	4	4	7
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..
Croup . . .	7	5	3	4	1	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	6	6	7	3	3	4	4	..	2	4	3	4	7	5	8	7	1	17
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	5
Fever . . .	10	2	4	7	3	5	5	2	2	1	2	3	4	9	11	8	14	9	15
Head, of . . .	11	9	6	4	1	4	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	2	1
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hooping Cough	13	4	3	5	4	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation .	14	8	4	2	3	3	3	2	..	1	..	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	4
Measles . . .	15	..	1	3	2	5	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous Diseases	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	..	1	1	..	4	8	2	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	..	..	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	2	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	3	3
Total ascertained		73	63	43	38	46	40	16	18	10	10	15	10	30	31	32	44	26	50
Not ascertained		7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .		80	65	43	38	47	40	16	18	10	10	15	10	30	31	32	44	26	50

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

DECEMBER.

Accidents . . .	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	3	..
Bowel Complaints	4	22	20	8	8	3	2	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..
Catarrh . . .	5	5	7	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	4	3	1	3	1	5
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	1	..
Croup . . .	7	3	8	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	5	9	3	3	1	4	3	..	2	3	3	..	15	11	10	6	7	6
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
Fever . . .	10	7	5	3	1	2	6	2	2	1	..	..	1	4	4	9	14	9	8
Head, of . . .	11	12	3	1	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hooping Cough	13	2	2	3	4	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	9	5	3	5	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	2	2	2
Measles . . .	15	1	..	6	8	5	5	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	1	2	2	..	1	4	5	7	..	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	1	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	3	3	..	1	..	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	3	3
Total ascertained		74	66	34	36	30	42	23	16	9	6	7	4	29	28	30	35	31	32
Not ascertained		3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..
Total . . .		77	66	35	36	30	43	24	16	9	6	7	4	30	30	30	36	32	32



## VENTEENTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of November, 1843, bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

43.

AGES.																TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		No.	
0 under 0		60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100					100 and Upwards.			1st.—Per centage of the whole Deaths during the month.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	22	2.425	0.007	1		
..	8	16	9	20	9	8	8	9	1	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	36	58	94	10.363	0.031	2
4	3	2	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	26	2.866	0.008	3		
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	48	85	9.371	0.028	4		
6	2	11	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	37	46	83	9.151	0.027	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	1.543	0.004	6		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	22	2.425	0.007	7		
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	57	105	11.576	0.034	8		
2	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18	29	3.197	0.009	9		
19	16	24	3	5	4	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	113	194	21.389	0.064	10		
3	1	4	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	21	51	5.622	0.016	11		
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	0.771	0.002	12		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	26	2.866	0.008	13		
2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	22	46	5.071	0.015	14		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	18	1.984	0.005	15		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	0.330	0.000	16		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	23	2.535	0.007	17		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	1.102	0.003	18		
1	2	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	22	38	4.189	0.012	19		
46	32	64	20	34	15	14	12	14	1	5	1	2	..	2	405	491	896	98.787	0.297			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11	1.212	0.003			
46	32	64	20	34	15	14	12	14	1	5	1	2	..	2	414	493	907	100.000	0.301			

## EIGHTEENTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of December, 1843, bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

43.

..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	20	2.747	0.006	1
..	6	14	5	6	6	10	3	6	3	1	..	3	..	..	23	40	63	8.658	0.020	2
1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	14	1.923	0.004	3
..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	37	77	10.576	0.025	4
3	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	28	48	6.593	0.015	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	1.648	0.003	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	19	2.609	0.006	7
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	52	108	14.835	0.035	8
2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	18	2.472	0.005	9
12	7	6	1	2	1	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	55	67	122	16.758	0.040	10
..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	14	41	5.631	0.013	11
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	0.686	0.001	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	18	2.472	0.005	13
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	18	49	6.730	0.016	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16	30	4.120	0.009	15
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	0.686	0.001	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	24	3.296	0.007	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	1.098	0.002	18
1	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	34	4.670	0.011	19
29	25	32	8	9	10	17	3	7	4	1	..	4	..	..	351	364	715	98.214	0.237	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13	1.785	0.004	
30	25	32	8	9	10	17	3	7	4	1	..	4	..	..	359	369	728	100.000	0.241	

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

JANUARY.

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	5	1	..	1
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Bowel Complaints	4	35	20	10	9	4	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..
Catarrh . . .	5	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1
Croup . . .	7	9	4	5	2	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	11	4	3	2	6	9	4	1	1	3	4	4	13	21	10	6	11	7
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	2	4	2
Fever . . .	10	8	3	3	3	3	4	5	2	..	1	3	2	5	5	5	12	10	14
Head, of . . .	11	6	6	3	4	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	..	..	1
Heart, of . . .	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Hooping Cough	13	5	7	6	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	9	9	7	5	6	3	..	1	2	2	2	..	1	2	2	3	6	1
Measles . . .	15	4	1	4	8	7	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	..	1	3	2	3	5	4	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	4	1	..
Total ascertained		99	57	45	41	48	33	19	13	8	9	11	9	29	37	30	31	39	32
Not ascertained		..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
Total . . .		99	63	45	42	48	33	19	13	8	9	11	9	29	37	31	35	39	32

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

FEBRUARY.

Accidents . . .	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	3
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	2	1
Bowel Complaints	4	15	12	6	6	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..
Catarrh . . .	5	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	1
Croup . . .	7	6	4	4	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	5	3	1	6	3	6	2	2	5	4	..	10	6	9	8	10	6	..
Dropsy . . .	9	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	3	3	1	2	2	..	3
Fever . . .	10	2	2	2	1	..	3	..	2	1	3	3	2	6	9	9	4	13	5
Head, of . . .	11	5	10	4	2	6	2	3	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	3	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hooping Cough	13	5	4	8	7	6	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	4	3	3	5	7	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	6	1	4	1	..
Measles . . .	15	2	3	7	6	2	7	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	1	..	3	3	1	2	4	2	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	4	1	1	1
Total ascertained		49	47	44	42	37	38	19	11	13	11	13	8	33	30	30	26	35	21
Not ascertained		5	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	1
Total . . .		54	49	44	42	37	38	20	12	14	11	14	9	34	30	32	28	35	22



## NETEENTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of January, 1844,  
bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

44.

AGES.																TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
50 and under 60		60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100					100 and Upwards.		
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	19	2.354	0.006	1	
..	5	7	7	12	5	8	9	9	2	1	1	..	..	2	29	39	68	8.426	0.021	2	
1	3	7	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	23	2.850	0.007	3	
3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	42	96	11.895	0.030	4	
1	2	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	22	2.726	0.007	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	0.619	0.001	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	29	3.593	0.009	7	
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	66	138	17.100	0.044	8	
1	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	26	3.221	0.008	9	
10	6	8	1	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	68	128	15.861	0.041	10	
1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	21	40	4.956	0.012	11	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	0.991	0.002	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13	28	3.469	0.009	13	
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	29	71	8.798	0.022	14	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	13	30	3.717	0.009	15	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	0.495	0.001	16	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	25	3.097	0.008	17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	0.991	0.002	18	
1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	26	3.221	0.008	19	
30	23	39	11	18	10	13	11	10	2	1	1	..	..	2	419	375	794	98.389	0.254		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	13	1.610	0.004		
30	23	39	11	18	10	13	11	10	2	1	1	..	..	2	421	386	807	100.000	0.258		

## ENTIETH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of February, 1844,  
bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

44.

..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	18	2.650	0.005	1
..	5	9	7	9	11	9	5	4	..	2	1	2	..	..	29	35	64	9.425	0.020	2
..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	17	2.503	0.005	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	21	50	7.363	0.016	4
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9	1.325	0.002	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	1.620	0.003	6
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	26	3.829	0.008	7
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	50	101	14.874	0.032	8
5	2	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	23	35	5.154	0.011	9
1	5	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	40	90	13.254	0.028	10
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	18	46	6.774	0.014	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	0.736	0.001	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	38	5.596	0.012	13
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	27	52	7.658	0.016	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	20	33	4.860	0.010	15
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	0.736	0.001	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	21	3.092	0.006	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	1.178	0.002	18
3	3	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	29	4.270	0.009	19
19	20	33	9	12	13	11	6	4	..	2	1	2	..	..	341	317	658	96.907	0.211	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	21	3.092	0.006	
19	20	34	9	12	13	11	6	4	..	2	1	2	..	..	354	325	679	100.000	0.258	

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

MARCH,

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1		1		2		5		10		15		20		30		40	
		Year.		and under 2		and under 5		and under 10		and under 15		and under 20		and under 30		and under 40		and under 50	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents .	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	3	..
Aged .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	3
Bowel Complaints	4	21	19	2	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
Catarrh .	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-Birth .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	1
Croup .	7	1	4	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline .	8	6	7	6	4	3	9	5	2	1	3	4	4	12	16	8	10	3	14
Dropsy .	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	2	3	5
Fever .	10	2	2	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	11	7	7	5	10	7
Head, of .	11	6	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..
Heart, of .	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hooping Cough	13	3	2	..	5	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	8	6	5	1	1	2	4	..	1	4	2	..	1	1	2	4	..	..
Measles .	15	5	2	5	8	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous .	16	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever	17	1	..	2	3	4	4	5	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox .	18	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	3
Total ascertained		57	50	28	32	35	33	22	13	8	9	9	9	35	33	29	26	25	33
Not ascertained		2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	..
Total .		59	51	28	33	36	33	23	13	8	9	9	9	35	34	32	27	26	33

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

APRIL,

Accidents . . .	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	2	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
Bowel Complaints	4	18	15	9	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Child-Birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..
Croup . . .	7	4	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	5	6	1	4	4	4	3	1	4	6	5	7	12	17	11	10	3	10
Dropsy . . .	9	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
Fever . . .	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	2	4	3	3	5	6	2	..
Head, of . . .	11	9	8	4	1	5	5	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	1	2	3	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	5	5	5	2	4	5	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	2	4	1	4	..
Measles . . .	15	1	2	3	2	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	1	2	2	..	6	1	5	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	2	5	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	1	2	..
Total ascertained		50	47	32	20	32	27	20	20	7	13	9	12	24	28	24	32	21	27
Not ascertained		2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total . . .		52	52	32	20	32	27	20	20	7	13	9	12	24	28	26	32	21	27



ENTY-FIRST.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of March, 1844, bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

44.

AGES.																TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
0 and under 0	60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upwards.				1st.—Per centage of the whole Deaths during the month.	2d.—Per centage of the Population.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	16	2.484	0.005	1	
..	5	15	5	8	6	3	3	7	1	6	..	3	..	..	20	42	62	9.627	0.019	2	
4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	19	2.950	0.006	3	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	27	58	9.006	0.018	4	
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	0.931	0.001	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	1.242	0.002	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	12	1.863	0.003	7	
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	78	134	20.807	0.043	8	
..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	13	25	3.881	0.008	9	
4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	36	75	11.645	0.024	10	
2	2	1	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	19	51	7.919	0.016	11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	0.465	0.000	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16	2.484	0.005	13	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	20	46	7.142	0.014	14	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	15	33	5.124	0.010	15	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	1.242	0.002	16	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12	26	4.037	0.008	17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	0.621	0.001	18	
1	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	27	4.192	0.008	19	
24	17	28	11	11	6	3	4	10	1	7	..	3	..	..	305	324	629	97.670	0.201		
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	15	2.329	0.004		
25	19	28	11	11	6	3	4	10	1	7	..	3	..	..	315	329	644	100.000	0.206		

ENTY-SECOND.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of April, 1844, bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

44.

..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	15	2.636	0.004	1
..	7	5	3	5	6	3	4	6	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	20	43	7.557	0.013	2
3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	17	2.987	0.005	3
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	20	54	9.490	0.017	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0.527	0.000	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	1.230	0.002	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10	1.757	0.003	7
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	70	127	22.319	0.040	8
1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	26	4.569	0.008	9
2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	38	6.678	0.012	10
2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	22	57	10.017	0.018	11
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	1.581	0.002	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	14	2.460	0.004	13
..	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	29	53	9.314	0.017	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	17	2.987	0.005	15
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	0.702	0.001	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10	24	4.217	0.007	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	1.405	0.002	18
2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	20	32	5.623	0.010	19
17	23	15	4	6	7	5	4	6	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	282	276	558	98.066	0.179	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	11	1.933	0.003	
17	23	16	4	6	7	5	4	6	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	287	282	569	100.000	0.182	



TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

MAY,

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50	
		Year.																	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1
Bowel Complaints	4	23	21	8	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	4	..	2	..
Croup . . .	7	8	5	3	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	4	7	6	4	4	6	5	3	3	2	8	5	14	15	5	9	9	5
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..
Fever . . .	10	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	3	5	6	5	9	4
Head, of . . .	11	5	5	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Hooping Cough	13	3	6	6	7	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	7	5	3	1	3	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	1	..
Measles . . .	15	2	3	3	4	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	2	1	..	1	2	3	2	5	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	3	3	..	2	2	..
Total ascertained		58	56	37	31	25	27	17	17	10	6	11	11	27	37	23	26	25	19
Not ascertained		1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total . . .		59	57	37	31	25	27	18	17	10	6	12	11	28	37	23	26	26	19

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

JUNE,

Accidents . . .	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	2	1	..	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowel Complaints	4	24	25	10	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..
Croup . . .	7	3	4	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	5	6	5	6	3	4	2	1	..	2	7	4	10	15	8	7	14	9
Dropsy . . .	9	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	1	..
Fever . . .	10	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	2	1	..	3	6	12	7	3	6	6
Head, of . . .	11	6	5	4	1	3	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	3	2	4	6	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	2	..	1	5	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	..
Measles . . .	15	4	1	4	6	5	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	..	..	1	..	3	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	2	..	1	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	4	..
Total ascertained		55	47	30	36	32	38	18	13	6	4	10	11	27	35	23	18	28	22
Not ascertained		6	4	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..
Total . . .		61	51	30	36	33	39	19	13	6	4	11	11	28	37	24	19	28	22

## WENTY-THIRD.

are reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of May, 1844, these bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

344.

AGES.																		.TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
50 and under 60		60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upwards					1st.—Per centage of the whole Deaths during the month.	2d.—Per centage of the Population.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13		2.226	0.004	1	
.	..	6	6	6	8	4	4	3	6	4	3	1	..	..	1	25	27	52		8.904	0.016	2	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6		1.027	0.001	3	
.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	33	68		11.643	0.021	4	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2		0.342	0.000	5	
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13		2.226	0.004	6	
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	23		3.938	0.007	7	
7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	64	129		22.089	0.041	8	
1	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	22		3.767	0.007	9	
4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	21	50		8.561	0.016	10	
.	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	37		6.335	0.011	11	
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5		0.856	0.001	12	
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17	32		5.479	0.010	13	
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	18	43		7.363	0.013	14	
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	20		3.424	0.006	15	
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4		0.684	0.001	16	
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	19		3.253	0.006	17	
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9		1.541	0.002	18	
.	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	30		5.136	0.009	19	
17	23	17	12	7	8	4	4	4	7	5	4	1	..	..	1	289	288	577		98.801	0.185		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7		1.198	0.002		
8	23	17	12	7	8	4	4	4	7	5	4	1	..	..	1	295	289	584		100.000	0.187		

## WENTY-FOURTH.

are reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of June, 1844, these bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

344.

.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16	2.772	0.005	1
.	..	6	10	5	5	9	2	5	8	1	4	3	1	..	1	..	29	31	60	10.398	0.019	2
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	0.519	0.000	3
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	34	75	12.998	0.024	4
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	1.213	0.002	6
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13	2.253	0.004	7
5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	58	117	20.277	0.037	8
.	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	18	3.119	0.005	9
6	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	32	65	11.265	0.020	10
.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	11	32	5.545	0.010	11
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	0.346	0.000	12
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	25	4.332	0.008	13
1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	16	34	5.892	0.010	14
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18	32	5.545	0.010	15
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	1.213	0.002	16
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16	2.772	0.005	17
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	2.079	0.003	18
.	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	21	3.639	0.006	19
4	6	16	15	6	6	9	3	5	11	2	4	3	1	..	1	..	284	271	555	96.187	0.178	
.	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	22	3.812	0.007	
14	6	18	15	6	6	9	4	5	11	2	4	3	1	..	1	..	297	280	577	100.000	0.185	



TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

JULY.

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1		1		2		5		10		15		20		30		40	
		Year.		and under 2		and under 5		and under 10		and under 15		and under 20		and under 30		and under 40		and under 50	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	3	1	
Aged .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Asthma .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	
Bowel Complaints	4	27	21	11	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	
Catarrh .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Child-birth .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	
Croup .	7	1	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Decline .	8	9	5	5	3	5	5	3	6	..	1	3	8	7	7	8	11	8	
Dropsy .	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	1	
Fever .	10	..	1	1	..	2	3	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	2	9	5	
Head, of .	11	2	4	3	7	3	5	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	
Heart, of .	12	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Hooping Cough	13	2	3	..	2	3	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Inflammation .	14	7	..	1	1	4	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	2	
Measles .	15	1	1	4	7	7	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nervous Diseases	16	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Scarlet Fever	17	3	1	..	1	3	14	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Small-Pox .	18	2	..	1	2	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous	19	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	3	
Total ascertained		57	38	31	34	35	54	18	22	7	5	6	11	16	18	22	28	31	
Not ascertained		5	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Total .		62	41	33	35	35	54	19	22	7	5	6	11	16	18	23	28	31	

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

AUGUST.

Accidents .	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	5	..	2	..	..	..
Aged .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowel Complaints	4	28	25	8	7	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	2	1
Catarrh .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	..	1	..
Croup .	7	3	5	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline .	8	6	6	2	5	6	2	3	3	3	1	6	5	8	11	6	8	7	7
Dropsy .	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	1	3
Fever .	10	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	3	4	..	8	3
Head, of .	11	5	6	7	3	4	4	3	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	..
Heart, of .	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	5	5	2	3	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	3	3	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	1	..	1	1
Measles .	15	2	..	2	5	4	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous .	16	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever .	17	1	..	2	3	10	7	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox .	18	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	2	5	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	8	5
Total ascertained		58	57	30	32	33	39	15	20	4	3	10	7	24	28	20	21	30	21
Not ascertained		3	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Total .		61	59	30	33	34	39	15	20	4	3	10	7	25	28	21	21	30	22



## SEVENTY-FIFTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of July, 1844, as bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

1844.

AGES.																TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
50 under 60	60 and under 70	70 and under 75	75 and under 80	80 and under 85	85 and under 90	90 and under 95	95 and under 100	100 and Upwards.	1st.—Per centage of the whole Deaths dur- ing the month.	2d.—Per centage of the Popu- lation.											
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	15	2.636	0.004	1	
..	2	6	4	7	9	..	1	6	2	2	1	2	..	..	19	24	43	7.557	0.013	2	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	0.878	0.001	3	
1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	36	83	14.586	0.026	4	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0.351	0.000	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	1.405	0.002	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	15	2.636	0.004	7	
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	57	115	20.210	0.036	8	
1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	20	3.514	0.006	9	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	21	38	6.678	0.012	10	
1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	22	48	8.435	0.015	11	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	0.878	0.001	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	19	3.339	0.006	13	
3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	13	32	5.623	0.010	14	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	19	34	5.975	0.010	15	
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	1.405	0.002	16	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	19	28	4.920	0.008	17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	11	1.933	0.003	18	
1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	26	4.569	0.008	19	
15	12	16	8	8	11	..	1	6	3	2	1	2	..	..	1	279	276	555	97.539	0.178	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14	2.460	0.004		
15	12	17	8	8	11	..	1	6	3	2	1	2	..	..	1	288	281	569	100.000	0.182	

## SEVENTY-SIXTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of August, 1844, as bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

1844.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14	2.469	0.004	1
..	5	9	8	8	5	7	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	19	29	48	8.465	0.015	2
1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	0.881	0.001	3
..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	39	88	15.520	0.028	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	2.469	0.004	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13	2.292	0.004	7
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	52	107	18.871	0.034	8
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16	2.821	0.005	9
1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	16	34	5.996	0.010	10
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	19	46	8.112	0.014	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	0.352	0.000	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	25	4.409	0.008	13
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	29	5.114	0.009	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	22	3.880	0.007	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	0.705	0.001	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19	36	6.349	0.011	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	1.058	0.001	18
1	2	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	27	47	8.253	0.015	19
10	15	19	12	11	5	7	1	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	275	281	556	98.059	0.178	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11	1.940	0.003	
10	15	19	12	11	5	7	1	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	282	285	567	100.000	0.181	

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

SEPTEMBER.

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under	1		2		5		10		15		20		30		40		40
		1	and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under		and under
		Year.	2	5	10	15	20	30	40	50									
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bowel Complaints	4	15	20	6	15	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Catarrh . . .	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..
Croup . . .	7	2	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	3	3	3	4	5	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	8	2	2	5	9	6
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
Fever . . .	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	2	2	5
Head, of . . .	11	9	4	4	2	6	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Hooping Cough	13	4	6	8	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	2	1	1	5	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	2	..
Measles . . .	15	1	3	3	2	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Searlet Fever .	17	1	1	5	7	8	19	6	8	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	..	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	2
Total ascertained		38	38	36	44	40	44	16	18	9	3	9	5	19	16	10	14	21	14
Not ascertained		3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Total . . .		41	38	36	44	40	44	17	18	9	3	9	6	19	17	10	14	23	14

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

OCTOBER.

Accidents . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	1
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Bowel Complaints	4	21	15	6	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Catarrh . . .	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Child-birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Croup . . .	7	6	1	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	6	8	3	4	2	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	8	6	6	9	1	6
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Fever . . .	10	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	4	3	3	4	3	8	3	2	4
Head, of . . .	11	4	3	6	3	5	3	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	1
Heart, of . . .	12	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	1	4	5	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	4	2	..	1	2	3	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	3	..
Measles . . .	15	1	1	6	2	5	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Searlet Fever .	17	5	6	1	5	20	19	17	14	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	1	..	1	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	2	2
Total ascertained		52	45	28	40	45	44	24	28	8	11	8	6	14	16	24	21	13	18
Not ascertained		3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .		55	47	29	40	45	44	24	29	8	11	8	6	15	16	24	21	13	18



## ENTY-SEVENTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of September, 1844,  
bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

14.

AGES.																TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		No.
0 and under 0	60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upwards.				1st.—Per centage of the whole Deaths during the month.	2d.—Per centage of the Population.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11	2.268	0.003	1	
..	6	5	6	9	..	6	5	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	21	24	45	9.278	0.014	2	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	0.824	0.001	3	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	38	66	13.608	0.021	4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	0.618	0.000	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	1.649	0.002	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	1.649	0.002	7	
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	33	73	15.051	0.023	8	
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13	2.680	0.004	9	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	37	7.628	0.011	10	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	10	39	8.041	0.012	11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	0.618	0.000	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16	30	6.185	0.009	13	
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	31	6.391	0.009	14	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	21	4.329	0.006	15	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.206	0.000	16	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	36	58	11.958	0.018	17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9	1.855	0.002	18	
2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	17	3.505	0.005	19	
14	12	5	7	11	1	7	5	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	239	238	477	98.350	0.153		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	1.649	0.002		
14	12	5	7	11	1	7	5	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	245	240	485	100.000	0.155		

## ENTY-EIGHTH.

reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of October, 1844,  
bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

14.

..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14	2.504	0.004	1
..	2	5	4	10	5	3	2	6	2	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	16	30	46	8.228	0.014	2
1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	13	2.325	0.004	3
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	31	65	11.627	0.020	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	0.357	0.000	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0.536	0.000	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16	2.862	0.005	7
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37	74	13.237	0.023	8
1	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	19	3.398	0.006	9
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	23	43	7.692	0.013	10
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	16	37	6.618	0.011	11
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	1.252	0.002	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	24	4.293	0.007	13
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	27	4.830	0.008	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	23	4.114	0.007	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0.536	0.000	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	46	91	16.279	0.029	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	8	1.431	0.002	18
4	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	16	34	0.082	0.010	19
10	14	16	7	13	5	3	2	7	2	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	265	284	549	98.211	0.176	
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	1.788	0.003	
10	14	16	7	14	5	4	2	7	2	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	270	289	559	100.000	0.179	



TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

**NOVEMBER.**

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																	
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Accidents . . .	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	6	..	2	..	3	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Bowel Complaints	4	17	15	3	3	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Child-Birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..
Croup . . .	7	2	2	1	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	8	2	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	6	5	6	9	6	7	6
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	3
Fever . . .	10	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	4	5	1
Head, of . . .	11	5	..	..	4	7	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	2
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Hooping Cough	13	3	..	6	1	3	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	4	8	1	3	1	1	3	3	..	1	..	1	4	4	1	1	4	1
Measles . . .	15	2	..	8	3	7	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	3	5	12	9	20	16	15	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	..	2	2	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3
Total ascertained		44	36	39	32	56	55	28	28	5	6	5	9	21	17	22	17	26	18
Not ascertained		..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Total . . .		44	40	39	32	56	57	28	28	5	6	5	9	21	17	22	19	27	19

TABLE

TABLE exhibiting, under the different Ages, the amount of those Diseases of which the Persons classified according to the Form given in the Appendix, and also the Proportions which

**DECEMBER.**

Accidents . . .	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	3	2	..
Aged . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	4	5	4
Bowel Complaints	4	38	21	7	4	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Catarrh . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Child-Birth . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	1
Croup . . .	7	4	2	2	1	4	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decline . . .	8	7	7	4	4	5	2	1	1	3	..	5	7	10	9	6	9	11	7
Dropsy . . .	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	3	2	2
Fever . . .	10	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	2	2	2	4
Head, of . . .	11	9	2	6	..	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Heart, of . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Hooping Cough	13	4	5	4	5	5	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation	14	11	7	5	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	2	3	1	1	..
Measles . . .	15	3	1	1	3	10	10	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous . . .	16	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scarlet Fever	17	5	6	4	2	19	16	13	9	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox . .	18	..	..	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .	19	3	2	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	3	2	3
Total ascertained		87	56	36	23	64	60	22	23	10	7	9	9	26	25	20	33	30	22
Not ascertained		4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Total . . .		91	58	36	23	65	60	22	23	11	7	10	9	26	26	20	33	31	23

## NINETY-NINTH.

Reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of November, 1844, bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

4.

AGES.																TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		No.	
Age.	60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upwards.				1st.—Percentage of the whole Deaths during the month.	2d.—Percentage of the Population.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	5	26	4.399	0.008	1
2	12	10	5	5	4	6	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	24	52	8.798	0.016	2
3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	1.184	0.002	3
4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	27	56	9.475	0.017	4
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	0.507	0.000	5
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	0.846	0.001	6
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15	2.538	0.004	7
8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	37	81	13.705	0.025	8
9	2	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	24	4.060	0.007	9
10	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	30	5.076	0.009	10
11	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	15	36	6.091	0.011	11
12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	1.353	0.002	12
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	19	3.214	0.006	13
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23	44	7.445	0.014	14
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	31	5.245	0.009	15
16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	0.338	0.000	16
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	45	96	16.243	0.030	17
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	1.184	0.002	18
19	4	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	38	6.429	0.012	19
20	13	20	17	6	8	7	9	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	311	269	580	98.138	0.186	
21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	11	1.861	0.003	
22	14	20	17	6	8	7	9	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	312	279	591	100.000	0.189	

## TWENTIETH.

Reported to have Died, at Eighteen Periods of life, during the Month of December, 1844, bear to the whole number of Deaths during the Month, as well as to the Population.

4.

1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	20	2.717	0.006	1
2	10	13	5	10	5	8	7	9	3	3	4	1	..	..	1	34	45	79	10.733	0.025	2
3	4	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	21	43	5.842	0.013	3
4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	32	86	11.684	0.027	4
5	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	0.543	0.001	5
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	1.630	0.003	6
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	20	2.717	0.006	7
8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	52	111	15.081	0.035	8
9	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	13	25	3.396	0.008	9
10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	26	3.532	0.008	10
11	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	9	38	5.163	0.012	11
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	0.951	0.002	12
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	31	4.211	0.009	13
14	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	25	55	7.472	0.017	14
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	19	35	4.755	0.011	15
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	0.815	0.001	16
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	38	80	10.869	0.025	17
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	1.222	0.002	18
19	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	14	37	5.027	0.011	19
20	14	17	25	10	14	7	12	8	9	3	3	4	2	..	1	385	339	724	98.369	0.232	
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12	1.630	0.003	
22	14	17	25	10	14	7	12	8	9	3	3	4	2	..	1	393	343	736	100.000	0.236	

TABLE

Exhibiting the number of Deaths Monthly, under Five Years of Age, (during 1843,) with under that Age, and also

YEAR

MONTHS, 1843.	AGES.																			
	Under 1 Year.												1 and under 2 Years.							
	Under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2		2 and under 3		3 and under 6		6 and under 9		9 and under 12		12 and under 15		15 and under 18		18 and under 21		21 and under 24 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January .	27	14	9	6	3	4	17	12	22	15	24	16	13	14	14	9	10	5	1	4
February	14	9	6	4	2	5	14	15	18	14	17	8	18	16	8	6	7	8	4	6
March .	15	12	2	9	4	2	14	14	15	9	19	16	19	13	9	13	7	10	5	5
April .	16	10	1	3	3	2	14	10	10	6	19	14	21	21	7	6	11	11	7	4
May .	19	8	7	5	..	2	11	8	14	11	16	15	14	12	9	11	5	6	3	2
June .	29	19	8	6	3	5	11	17	11	11	12	15	19	19	7	9	10	9	2	4
July .	18	14	11	5	5	3	13	13	9	17	10	12	26	13	11	10	7	4	2	2
August .	30	26	14	9	7	8	20	19	25	23	13	23	18	31	12	10	9	8	3	2
September .	20	20	4	9	11	7	23	29	23	15	21	22	41	30	17	13	18	14	5	12
October .	24	11	12	10	7	8	26	21	20	25	28	17	33	31	17	17	12	8	7	2
November .	17	18	7	6	8	3	17	13	19	10	12	15	17	20	11	13	10	3	5	2
December	18	17	5	8	6	6	15	12	22	11	11	12	16	16	6	7	10	7	3	6
Total .	247	178	86	80	59	55	195	183	208	167	202	185	255	236	128	124	116	93	47	4

TABLE

Exhibiting the number of Deaths Monthly, under Five Years of Age, (during 1844,) with under that Age, and also

YEAR

MONTHS, 1844.	AGES.																			
	Under 1 Year.												1 and under 2 Years.							
	Under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2		2 and under 3		3 and under 6		6 and under 9		9 and under 12		12 and under 15		15 and under 18		18 and under 21		21 and under 24 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January .	12	9	16	7	4	4	19	16	16	12	18	11	15	7	12	13	13	12	4	6
February	6	8	5	4	3	1	12	10	11	6	12	10	15	12	11	13	10	17	4	1
March .	13	8	5	3	5	1	11	10	5	15	9	10	11	13	10	5	5	5	1	3
April .	9	7	6	5	4	4	9	7	13	9	6	14	15	6	7	8	6	2	2	2
May .	4	10	7	4	3	3	12	9	10	10	9	11	14	14	7	9	8	5	6	3
June .	15	15	2	4	4	4	7	6	13	6	9	9	17	14	7	8	1	10	2	2
July .	11	9	7	3	2	2	9	5	14	6	12	9	13	17	10	6	3	7	1	3
August .	18	10	3	3	5	4	10	14	5	8	14	15	11	14	8	5	4	8	4	5
September .	4	8	5	4	..	5	8	7	8	5	12	9	13	19	8	9	4	12	3	3
October .	14	11	5	8	2	1	11	7	6	12	10	8	10	16	7	12	8	8	2	2
November .	10	6	5	7	2	3	9	4	7	7	10	10	11	4	8	4	9	15	3	5
December	16	14	12	5	7	2	16	16	18	7	18	9	13	6	9	4	6	2	4	6
Total .	132	115	78	57	41	34	133	111	126	103	139	125	158	142	104	96	77	103	36	43

\* As returns have not been obtained for 1844, for the Monthly Ages of Children Buried in St. Mary's Group



## THIRTY-FIRST.

Proportions which these bear to the whole amount of Deaths ascertained Monthly,  
the whole Population.

TABLE 4.

AGES.												TOTAL			Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS. Per Cent. to the		MONTHS, 1844.
2 and under 5 Years.																Whole Deaths under five Years of Age.	Popula- tion.	
Years under 2	2½ and under 3		3 and under 3½		3½ and under 4		4 and under 4½		4½ and under 5 Years.		M.	F	M.&F.					
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.				F				
16	2	6	8	12	6	8	7	4	4	4	176	149	325	8·545	0·107	January.		
21	8	7	9	6	2	4	8	5	1	2	151	136	287	7·546	0·095	February.		
17	5	12	7	9	4	3	4	7	2	3	149	154	303	7·967	0·100	March.		
9	11	7	11	8	1	3	6	3	3	6	155	125	280	7·362	0·093	April.		
9	4	5	6	5	2	..	9	6	1	3	136	109	245	6·442	0·081	May.		
18	3	11	7	4	2	..	8	2	1	2	144	151	295	7·757	0·098	June.		
7	5	4	9	5	1	2	6	2	1	2	150	118	268	7·047	0·089	July.		
10	9	3	6	4	3	5	2	3	1	1	188	188	376	9·886	0·124	August.		
14	3	7	10	3	3	2	5	2	1	1	220	198	418	10·991	0·138	September.		
13	2	4	8	9	2	3	3	6	1	1	214	192	406	10·675	0·134	October.		
17	10	7	12	4	3	5	4	6	2	1	170	143	313	8·230	0·103	November.		
15	8	5	4	12	3	4	2	7	1	..	142	145	287	7·546	0·095	December.		
166	70	78	97	81	32	39	64	53	19	26	1995	1808	3803	100·000	1·263	Total.		

## THIRTY-SECOND.

Proportions which these bear to the whole Amount of Deaths ascertained Monthly,  
the whole Population.

TABLE 4.

AGES.												Children under 5 Years, in St. Mary's, not included in the Monthly Returns.*		TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.		MONTHS, 1844.
2 and under 5 Years.																	Per Cent. to the		
2½ and under 3		3 and under 3½		3½ and under 4		4 and under 4½		4½ and under 5 Years.									Whole Deaths under Five Years of Age.	Popula- tion.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.						
6	9	8	4	8	4	2	4	4	3	1	19	12	192	138	330	10·459	0·105	Jan.	
14	5	6	6	11	2	2	4	3	1	..	9	11	135	129	264	8·367	0·084	Feb.	
7	9	8	3	7	3	2	9	5	4	1	11	12	123	117	240	7·606	0·077	March.	
10	5	1	9	8	1	3	4	2	..	1	12	10	116	99	215	6·814	0·068	April.	
4	3	5	2	5	2	3	6	4	1	1	18	15	121	115	236	7·480	0·075	May.	
15	10	3	9	6	2	3	3	4	..	1	15	16	124	126	250	7·923	0·080	June.	
13	7	8	5	9	8	4	4	10	1	2	17	17	130	130	260	8·240	0·083	July.	
14	5	7	5	3	3	5	3	3	1	2	15	11	125	131	256	8·114	0·082	August.	
9	4	8	4	9	2	5	7	3	4	1	23	10	117	126	243	7·702	0·077	Sept.	
12	9	5	8	8	6	5	9	5	2	1	12	10	129	131	260	8·240	0·083	Oct.	
6	13	12	4	12	6	5	8	10	4	3	15	16	139	129	268	8·494	0·086	Nov.	
17	12	10	9	8	6	5	5	8	7	3	18	19	192	141	333	10·554	0·106	Dec.	
127	91	81	68	94	45	44	66	61	28	17	184	159	1643	1512	3155	100·000	1·012	Total.	

Total Male and Female Deaths under 5 Years of Age are given in this Column, for that Burying Ground.

TABLE THIRTY-THIRD.

Abstract of ascertained Diseases which caused Death in children under Five Years of Age, during 1843, with the comparative Increase and Decrease of these Diseases with those of 1842; also, the proportion which they bear to the Total Deaths under Five Years of Age, and to the whole Population.

DISEASES.	Total in 1843.	Total in 1842.	Increase in 1843.	Decrease in 1843.	Proportion the Diseases in 1843 bear to the whole Deaths under Five Years of Age.	Per-centage of Estimated Population.
Accidents . . .	33	25	8	..	0·867	0·010
Asthma . . .	1	..	1	..	0·026	0·000
Bowel Complaints .	925	839	86	..	24·322	0·307
Catarrh . . .	257	7	250	..	6·757	0·085
Croup . . .	142	133	9	..	3·733	0·046
Decline . . .	365	372	..	7	9·597	0·121
Dropsy . . .	21	37	..	16	0·552	0·006
Fever, . . .	271	87	184	..	7·125	0·090
Head, of . . .	340	304	36	..	8·940	0·112
Heart, of . . .	4	13	..	9	0·105	0·001
Hooping Cough .	449	315	134	..	11·806	0·149
Inflammation .	274	235	39	..	7·204	0·091
Measles . . .	169	505	..	336	4·443	0·056
Nervous . . .	52	55	..	3	1·367	0·017
Scarlet Fever . .	149	168	..	19	3·917	0·049
Small-Pox . . .	116	275	..	159	3·050	0·038
Miscellaneous . .	102	149	..	47	2·682	0·033
Not ascertained .	133	99	34	..	3·497	0·044
Total . . .	3803	3618	185	..	100·000	1·263

TABLE THIRTY-FOURTH.

Abstract of ascertained Diseases which caused Death in children under Five Years, during 1844, with the comparative Increase and Decrease of these Diseases with those of 1843; also, the Proportion which they bear to the Total Deaths under Five Years of Age, and to the whole Population.

DISEASES.	Total in 1844.	Total in 1843.	Increase in 1844.	Decrease in 1844.	Proportion the Diseases in 1844 bear to the whole Deaths under Five Years of Age.  Per-cent.	Per-centage of Estimated Population.
Accidents . . .	31	33	..	2	0·982	0·009
Asthma . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowel Complaints .	734	925	..	191	23·264	0·235
Catarrh . . .	16	257	..	241	0·507	0·005
Croup . . .	188	142	46	..	5·958	0·060
Decline . . .	330	365	..	35	10·459	0·105
Dropsy . . .	28	21	7	..	0·887	0·008
Fever . . .	86	271	..	185	2·725	0·027
Head, of . . .	299	340	..	41	9·477	0·095
Heart, of . . .	13	4	9	..	0·412	0·004
Hooping Cough .	280	449	..	169	8·874	0·089
Inflammation .	256	274	..	18	8·114	0·082
Measles . . .	289	169	120	..	9·160	0·092
Nervous . . .	32	52	..	20	1·014	0·010
Scarlet Fever . .	327	149	178	..	10·364	0·104
Small-Pox . . .	81	116	..	35	2·567	0·025
Miscellaneous . .	85	102	..	17	2·694	0·027
Not ascertained .	80	133	..	53	2·535	0·025
Total . . .	3155	3803	..	648	100·000	1·012



TABLE THIRTY-FIFTH.

Exhibiting the number of Burials Registered in the City and Suburbs of Glasgow during each Month of the Year 1843, arranged according to Eighteen Periods of Life at which they took place; with Calculations, showing the total number of Burials at each Period, and the Proportions which these and the whole Burials each Month bear to the total number of Burials, and also to the estimated Population.

Estimated Population, 301,000.

MONTHS.	Still-Born.		AGES.																																TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.			MONTHS.				
			Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50		50 and under 60		60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95					95 and under 100		100 and Upwards.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1st.—As 1 to the whole Burials during the Year.	2d.—Per-centage of whole Burials.		3d.—Per-centage of Population.							
January . . . . .	40	33	102	67	38	32	36	50	23	21	15	9	13	8	15	32	30	40	32	26	24	16	22	24	11	6	9	9	7	4	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	419	388	807	12'837	7'789	0'268	January.
February . . . . .	38	27	71	55	37	36	43	45	21	19	14	11	13	9	26	35	17	28	29	19	19	20	26	28	0	16	10	10	3	11	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	377	373	750	13'813	7'239	0'249	February.
March . . . . .	25	28	69	62	40	41	40	51	17	12	12	16	9	15	13	23	33	30	25	18	22	28	13	23	6	9	6	8	4	4	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	335	379	714	14'509	6'891	0'237	March.	
April . . . . .	39	34	63	45	46	44	46	36	21	22	11	10	10	12	21	26	19	18	17	27	18	14	11	19	11	8	5	8	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	346	331	677	15'302	6'534	0'224	April.
May . . . . .	44	22	67	49	31	32	38	28	23	19	5	9	10	8	22	40	36	24	28	25	20	19	15	22	10	14	5	10	7	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	361	325	686	15'102	6'621	0'281	May.	
June . . . . .	41	36	74	73	38	41	32	37	28	17	5	6	17	12	32	37	31	30	36	31	28	19	18	27	16	12	8	13	7	11	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	412	406	818	12'665	7'895	0'271	June.	
July . . . . .	48	29	66	64	46	32	38	22	20	13	11	7	17	13	32	37	36	33	22	35	27	18	25	30	13	13	8	14	7	7	8	2	..	2	1	..	..	426	370	796	13'015	7'683	0'264	July.	
August . . . . .	47	45	109	108	42	54	37	26	19	12	13	7	11	15	44	39	32	39	49	39	32	31	37	38	18	17	13	15	11	16	2	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	518	509	1027	10'087	9'913	0'341	August.
September . . . . .	57	48	102	102	81	67	37	29	25	14	20	9	16	16	40	46	34	49	47	46	45	47	30	55	17	34	12	19	2	11	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	568	595	1163	8'908	11'225	0'386	September.	
October . . . . .	45	38	117	92	69	64	28	36	28	12	9	8	9	12	21	52	29	59	42	59	43	36	44	71	20	38	11	24	15	16	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	532	623	1155	8'969	11'148	0'383	October.	
November . . . . .	51	23	80	65	43	38	47	40	16	18	10	10	15	10	30	31	32	44	26	56	34	46	32	64	20	34	15	14	12	14	1	5	1	2	..	2	..	..	465	516	981	10'560	9'469	0'325	November.
December . . . . .	35	23	77	66	35	36	30	43	24	16	9	6	7	4	30	30	36	32	32	35	30	25	32	8	0	10	17	3	7	4	1	..	4	..	..	..	394	392	786	13'180	7'586	0'261	December.		
Total Males and Females	510	391	997	848	546	517	452	443	265	195	134	108	147	134	326	433	353	430	385	413	347	324	298	433	159	210	112	161	84	110	27	34	7	18	3	5	1	..	5153	5207	10360	1'000	100'000	3'441	Total M. & F.
Grand Totals	901		1845		1063		895		460		242		281		759		783		798		671		731		369		273		194		61.		25		8		1		10360		Grand Totals.				
Proportions to the whole Burials as 1 to	11'498		5'615		9'746		11'575		22'521		42'809		36'868		13'649		13'231		12'982		15'439		14'172		28'075		37'948		53'402		169'836		414'400		1295'000		10,360'000		1'000		Proportion to the whole Burials as 1 to these numbers.				
Per -centage of Total Burials	8'696		17'808		10'260		8'638		4'440		2'335		2'712		7'326		7'557		7'702		6'476		7'055		3'561		2'635		1'872		0'588		0'241		0'077		0'009		100'000		Per-centage of Total Burials.				
Per-centage of Population	0'299		0'612		0'353		0'297		0'152		0'080		0'093		0'252		0'260		0'265		0'222		0'242		0'122		0'090		0'064		0'020		0'008		0'002		0'0003		3'441		Per-centage of Population.				

TABLE THIRTY-SIXTH.

Exhibiting the number of Fatal Cases of Disease that occurred in the City and Suburbs of Glasgow, during the Year 1843, classified according to Eighteen Periods of Life at which they took place; with Calculations shewing the number of Deaths at each Period, and the Proportions which these, and the number of Deaths from the several Diseases, bear to the total number of Deaths, and also to the estimated Population.

Estimated Population, 301,000.

DISEASES.	No.	AGES.																																				TOTAL.		Grand Total of Deaths.	PROPORTIONS.			No.
		Under 1 Year.		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and under 30		30 and under 40		40 and under 50		50 and under 60		60 and under 70		70 and under 75		75 and under 80		80 and under 85		85 and under 90		90 and under 95		95 and under 100		100 and Upwards.								
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.							
Accidents . . . . .	1	4	..	6	5	11	7	13	8	6	3	18	1	26	5	22	7	17	4	17	5	11	6	2	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	157	54	211	44'829	2'230	0'070	1		
Aged . . . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	135	96	122	75	108	57	79	21	30	4	15	2	4	1	..	343	493	836	11'314	8'838	0'277	2
Asthma . . . . .	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2'	..	6	2	10	12	15	19	28	18	20	29	9	4	2	3	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	92	192	49'265	2'020	0'063	3	
Bowel Complaints . . . . .	4	373	288	106	106	26	26	11	3	7	4	1	5	6	8	4	9	14	11	11	4	6	7	3	6	1	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	570	482	1052	8'991	11'121	0'349	4	
Catarrh . . . . .	5	74	71	35	35	29	13	12	9	3	8	8	11	28	41	19	40	35	46	32	42	23	61	12	29	5	19	5	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	323	437	760	12'446	8'034	0'252	5
Child-birth . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	56	..	55	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	127	254	74'480	1'342	0'042	6
Croup . . . . .	7	31	30	20	14	26	21	9	7	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	75	163	58'030	1'723	0'054	7	
Decline . . . . .	8	72	87	61	43	54	48	37	21	46	32	55	51	125	153	117	116	87	102	75	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	729	736	1465	6'456	1'548	0'486	8		
Dropsy . . . . .	9	2	..	2	4	5	8	7	4	3	8	4	5	8	17	17	18	10	35	21	25	19	30	..	8	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	101	167	268	35'294	2'833	0'089	9		
Fever . . . . .	10	51	50	49	42	42	37	20	26	24	11	29	33	63	84	92	95	112	107	87	88	62	101	18	22	15	19	4	11	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	671	727	1398	6'766	14'779	0'464	10	
Head, Diseases of . . . . .	11	104	71	51	37	42	35	25	19	9	7	2	6	9	4	17	10	24	14	23	13	24	20	11	5	4	1	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	352	246	598	15'817	6'322	0'198	11			
Heart, Diseases of . . . . .	12	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	4	..	2	5	4	4	6	2	4	1	4	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	20	51	185'470	0'539	0'016	12		
Hoooping-Cough . . . . .	13	58	98	70	81	65	77	23	20	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	279	497	10'032	5'254	0'165	13			
Inflammation . . . . .	14	71	43	36	47	34	43	18	12	6	12	14	9	21	34	26	34	29	27	23	15	16	10	2	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	294	593	15'951	6'269	0'107	14			
Measles . . . . .	15	18	11	37	37	33	33	11	10	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	100	204	46'367	2'166	0'067	15			
Nervous Diseases . . . . .	16	20	14	4	6	4	4	5	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	4	2	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	35	80	118'237	0'845	0'026	16			
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	17	10	0	20	17	45	48	42	28	10	10	2	2	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	120	250	37'836	2'642	0'083	17				
Small-Pox . . . . .	18	16	18	23	20	21	18	14	9	4	3	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	63	151	62'642	1'596	0'050	18				
Miscellaneous . . . . .	19	33	25	16	10	8	10	9	5	5	4	5	5	16	12	17	16	24	26	17	20	18	26	1	6	3	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	175	167	342	27'657	3'615	0'113	19			
Total Diseases ascertained . . . . .	.	937	817	537	504	445	430	257	190	133	108	146	132	317	426	347	423	377	407	339	316	293	428	157	210	112	161	84	110	27	34	7	18	3	5	1	..	4519	4719	9238	1'023	97'663	3'069	
Not ascertained . . . . .	.	60	31	9	13	7	13	8	5	1	..	1	2	9	7	0	7	8	6	8	8	5	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	97	221	42'800	2'336	0'073				
Total Males and Females . . . . .	.	997	848	546	517	452	443	265	195	134	108	147	134	326	433	353	430	385	413	347	324	298	433	169	210	112	161	84	110	27	34	7	18	3	5	1	..	4643	4816	9459	1'000	100'000	3'142	
Grand Totals . . . . .	.	1845		1063		895		400		242		281		759		783		708		671		731		369		273		194		61		25		8		1		9459		Grand Totals.				
Proportions of the above to the whole } Deaths during the year as 1 to . . . . .	.	5'120		8'898		10'568		20'563		39'086		33'661		12'462		12'080		11'853		14'096		12'939		25'634		34'648		48'757		155'065		378'360		1182'375		9540'000		1'000		{ Proportion of the above to the whole deaths during the year as 1 to these numbers.				
Per-cent. of whole Deaths . . . . .	.	19'505		11'237		9'461		4'863		2'558		2'970		8'024		8'277		8'436		7'093		7'728		3'901		2'886		2'050		0'644		0'264		0'084		0'010		100'000		Per-cent. of whole deaths.				
„ Population . . . . .	.	0'612		0'353		0'297		0'152		0'080		0'093		0'252		0'250		0'265		0'222		0'242		0'122		0'090		0'064		0'020		0'008		0'002		0'0003		3'142		Per-cent. of Estimated Population.				



	18	4	9	..	0.412
Hooping Cough .	280	449	..	169	8.874
Inflammation .	256	274	..	18	8.114
Measles . . .	289	169	120	..	9.160
Nervous . . .	32	52	..	20	1.014
Scarlet Fever . .	327	149	178	..	10.364
Small-Pox . . .	81	116	..	35	2.567
Miscellaneous . .	85	102	..	17	2.694
Not ascertained .	80	133	..	53	2.535
Total . . .	3155	3803	..	648	100.000

TABLE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

**Estimated Population, 311,600.**

TABLE THIRTY-EIGHTH.

**Estimated Population, 311,600.**

[illegible]



Inflammation . . . . .	288	169	120	. .	9.160
Measles . . . . .	289	169	120	. .	1.014
Nervous . . . . .	32	52	. .	20	10.364
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	327	149	178	. .	2.567
Small-Pox . . . . .	81	116	. .	35	2.694
Miscellaneous . . . . .	85	102	. .	17	2.535
Not ascertained . . . . .	80	133	. .	53	
Total . . . . .	3155	3803	. .	648	100.000



**Mean Population, 282,087.**

**Mean Population, 282,087.**

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## POPULATION.

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In estimating the amount of population of the city and suburban districts, as the basis on which to found the calculations necessary for the Mortality Bills of 1843 and 1844, I have adhered to the same rate of increase which is known to have taken place between the census of 1831 and that of 1841. The result of a former estimate, deduced on the same principle, in reference to the increase of population for the ten years preceding 1841, having been only 2928 less than that obtained by the census, I have reason to believe that it is a close approximation to the truth to state, that the population of Glasgow and suburban districts amounted, in June, 1843, to 301,000, and in 1844, to 311,600.

As there is a greater excess of deaths over the births in Glasgow than in other towns with which comparisons have been made, and the results published in the Vital Statistics of Glasgow for 1841 and 1842, it is evident that the greatest increase of population in Glasgow must arise from immigration, and that the amount of immigration must, in a great measure, be regulated by the state of trade and commerce. As there was an extraordinary depression in the commercial interests of the city during the two years succeeding that in which the census was taken, more especially in 1842, the rate of increase in the amount of population could scarcely be expected to be so great during these years; but as trade and commerce were in a very flourishing state during 1844, and the amount of deaths so remarkably low, together with the decrease in the amount of emigrants to the colonies during that year,\* there is reason to infer that the amount of population, as above stated for 1844, is rather below than above the real amount.

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\* From the Colonization Circular, issued by her Majesty's Colonial Land and Immigration Commissioners, it appears that there was a great decrease in the amount of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the colonies during 1843 and 1844, compared with the two preceding years. During 1841, the total emigrants amounted to 118,592, and in 1842 they amounted to 128,344. Whereas in 1843 the total number was only 7,212, and in 1844 they amounted to 70,686. From the same authority, it appears, that in 1842, the total number of persons who emigrated from Scotland was 14,060, and in 1843 they only amounted to 7,931. My information is incomplete with regard to the number of emigrants sailing from the harbour of Glasgow and other parts of the Clyde; it appears, however, that the emigrants from Glasgow, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow, in 1843, amounted to 6,461; and from documents obligingly shown to me by Captain Forrest, they only amounted to 3,568 in 1842. The same gentleman informs me that *very few* of these were from the town of Glasgow; the great bulk of them being from Ireland and the Highlands, and the few from Glasgow chiefly consisted of hand-loom weavers sent out by emigration societies.



As the proportionate amount of marriages, on the average of five years, in the parishes of Glasgow, Barony, and Gorbals, to their respective populations, is this year added to the usual information exhibited under this head, it may be proper to state, that the population of these parishes, by the census of 1841, *including temporary absentees*, which form the mean population of the years for which the results are exhibited, amounts in the city of Glasgow to 122,819, in the Barony to 109,241, and in the Gorbals to 50,027. The estimated population for 1844 is—in the City, 135,400; in the Barony, 121,000; and in Gorbals, 55,200.

### BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS FOR 1843.

Table Second shows that the births and baptisms, as engrossed in the public registers of the city and suburban parishes, in 1843, amounted to . . . . . 2801  
And in 1842 they amounted to . . . . . 2938

Being a decrease of births and baptisms, as recorded in 1843, of 137

The amount of births and baptisms recorded in our parochial registers, in 1843, is therefore 0·93 per cent. of the estimated population. A pretty correct judgment will be formed of the deficiency in the amount of these registered births, by noticing that the proportion of births recorded for England and Wales, for 1839-40, to the population of 1841, is 3·15 per cent. Although there is a decrease in the amount of registered births in Glasgow in 1843, it will be seen from the table that of those recorded, there is an increase in the amount of twin births, and one of triplets.

### BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS FOR 1844.

Table Fifth shows that the births and baptisms, as engrossed in the registers of the city and suburbs, for 1844, amounted to . . . 3018  
And in 1843 they amounted to . . . . . 2801

Being an increase of baptisms, as recorded in the parochial registers, of . . . . . 217

Though there is an increase of 217 births and baptisms recorded in 1844, over those recorded in 1843, still there is but little improvement as to the number of parents who record their children's names in the public registers. This is much to be regretted, since by this neglect the children, in after life, are often put to great inconvenience, and suffer disappointments from the want of such certificates as these records might afford. The great deficiency in the amount of births recorded in our registers may

be still better judged of, when it is stated that in Glasgow and suburbs, in 1844, they amounted only to 0·968 per cent. of the population; whereas in France, the recorded births amount to 2·837 per cent. of the population; in England they amount to 3·208 per cent.; in Prussia, to 3·767 per cent.; in Austria, to 3·874 per cent.; and in Russia, to 4·284 per cent.\*

It is now ascertained (see the Vital Statistics of Glasgow for 1841 and 1842) that the amount of births is considerably higher in proportion to the population in Glasgow, than in some of the other towns of Scotland; yet every attempt to arrive at a precise knowledge of the amount of births in the city and suburbs has failed, and there is but little hope of this matter being remedied without the aid of a legislative enactment. The preceding abstracts of the births recorded for Glasgow, are sufficient to show the utter inefficiency of the present mode of registering births in this city, and I have shown, in former publications, that the registers of births are equally defective in other parts of Scotland. Among the public as well as private advantages which would arise from the improvement of our registers of births, now that the Poor Law of Scotland has been amended, would be, that complete registers of this nature would afford the most legitimate and least inconvenient means of proving the birth-place of parties requiring aid from the public funds. It is rather singular that Scotland, which is second to no country for the progress it has made in the cultivation of literature, or of the sciences and arts in connection with trade and commerce, should be the only country in Europe in which there is no government measure for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, by which a correct knowledge of the social condition of our population might be attained, to guide the legislator and the philanthropist in their endeavours to promote the wellbeing and to elevate the moral and physical condition of the people.

The most remarkable feature in the results brought out in Table Fifth, is the great increase in the amount of twin births during 1844. While the increase on the whole number of births recorded for that year amounts only to 7·39 per cent., the increase in the number of twin children is 85·71 per cent. The Very Rev. Principal M'Farlan has kindly favoured me with an abstract from his private list of baptisms for the last twenty years, from which it appears that the proportion which the amount of twin children bears to the amount of children baptized by him during the nineteen years preceding 1844, amounts to 1·65 per cent., whereas in 1844 they amounted to 6·0 per cent. The average annual number of twin children during the nineteen years being 5·6, while in 1844 they amounted to 26. The total number of baptisms by the Very Rev. Principal, during the last twenty years, is 7091, and of these there were 135 twin children.

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\* These per centages are obtained from the Sixth Annual Report of the Registrar General for England, page 29.

## MARRIAGES FOR 1843.

*Proclamations of Marriages.*—By referring to the abstract, Table Third, it will be observed that the total proclamations of marriages in the city and suburbs amounted, in 1843, to . . . . . 2298  
And in 1842 they amounted to . . . . . 2143

Showing an increase of proclamations of marriages, in 1843, amounting to . . . . . 155

*Resident Marriages.*—Table Third shows that the marriages of parties resident in Glasgow and suburbs amounted, in 1843, to . . . . . 2089  
And in 1842 they amounted to . . . . . 1945

Showing an increase of resident marriages, in 1843, amounting to . . . . . 144

The proportion of resident marriages to the estimated population in 1843, is as . . . . . 1 to 144·088, or 0·694 per cent.

In 1842 the resident marriages to the estimated population were as . . . . . 1 to 149·922, or 0·667 per cent.

While the average annual amount of resident marriages, for the five years preceding 1842, to the mean population of these years, were as . . . . . 1 to 120·290, or 0·831 per cent.

It appears, therefore, that although there is an increase in the amount of resident marriages in Glasgow, in 1843, over that of 1842, still the amount is greatly below that on the average of former years. The difference in the amount of *proclamations* of marriages and the number of *resident* marriages, as explained in former publications of this nature, arises from several of the parties residing in different parishes, in which cases there are two proclamations for one marriage. Formerly, the amount of proclamations were erroneously taken for the amount of marriages. By the form of table which I have for some years adopted, to exhibit the number of resident marriages in Glasgow and in other towns of Scotland, this error has been corrected; and as it is not likely that the clergymen who celebrate the marriages would voluntarily incur the severe penalties of law they would be liable to were they to omit to cause the parties married to produce certificates of proclamation from the session-clerks of their respective parishes, our annual reports of the amount of resident marriages in Glasgow and suburbs must now be considered as being very close upon the truth.

## MARRIAGES FOR 1844.

*Proclamations of Marriages.*—By referring to the abstract preceding Table Sixth, it will be observed that the total proclamations, including three irregular marriages, in the city and suburbs, in 1844, amounted to . . . . . 2696  
And in 1843, they amounted to . . . . . 2298

Showing an increase in the proclamations of marriages, in 1844, amounting to . . . . . 398



Table Sixth shows that the resident marriages in Glasgow and suburbs,	
in 1844, amounted to	2466
In 1843, they amounted to	2089

Showing an increase of resident marriages, in 1844, amounting to 377

The proportion of resident marriages to the estimated population for 1844, being as 1 to 126·358, or 0·791 per cent.

While the average annual amount of resident marriages to the estimated population of these years (that of 1841) is as 1 to 129·552, or 0·771 per cent.

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·020

Although there is an increase of ·020 per cent. in the amount of marriages in 1844, over the average annual proportion of marriages for the five preceding years, it must be observed that in two of these years a great depreciation had taken place in the commercial interests of the city, accompanied by consequent privation among various classes of our working population. In 1842, the year of our greatest commercial distress, the marriages had sunk to 1 in 149·922, or 0·667 per cent. of the population. In 1843, in which year a favourable reaction had commenced in our commercial affairs, a slight increase took place in the amount of resident marriages; the proportion for that year being 1 in 144·088, or 0·694 per cent. In 1844, however, a year of great commercial prosperity, the proportion of marriages rose, as above stated, to 1 in 126·358. It may be proper to notice, that this proportion of marriages is not so high as during the five years preceding the late commercial distress; the average annual amount of marriages, for the five years preceding 1842, to the mean population of these years being 1 to 120·290, or 0·831 per cent.

From the preceding facts, it appears that the amount of marriages, during the last three years, has fallen with the depression, and again risen with the prosperity of the trade and commerce of our city. In a former publication, I stated that, from the number of facts accumulated for various towns, it appears that where there is the greatest amount of poverty and destitution, and where the mortality is the greatest, the annual amount of marriages is the highest. The principal object I have for some years had in view, has been to exhibit, as accurately as possible, the number of individuals married, who reside within the city and suburban parishes, and to compare the proportionate annual amount of these marriages with similar results obtained for other towns of Scotland, when the local circumstances of the population are closely assimilated to each other, and also where there is a difference in the condition of the people, in the hope that these comparisons may lead to interesting and important results. The differences in the amount of annual marriages, in various towns and in different parishes, are found to be very considerable; but to point out the *precise* causes of these differences, would require a still more minute and accurate knowledge of the moral and physical condition of the population than we yet possess.

To ascertain the extent to which prudential motives operate on the different classes of society, in preventing early or improvident marriages.

is an object of much importance to the statistician and to the philanthropist. Hitherto, I have had great difficulty in obtaining direct evidence for Glasgow, to illustrate this subject, owing to the ages of the parties married not being recorded in our registers, as in England, and to the difficulty or impossibility of arriving at a correct knowledge of the amount of inhabitants who may have sunk to a reckless state of poverty, not only in Glasgow, but also in the other towns with which our proportionate amount of marriages has been compared. I am glad to find, however, that in two out of three of our parochial registers, the occupations of the parties married are fully recorded, which may enable us to arrive at more direct conclusions on this subject. I have, therefore, this year entered more than formerly into detail with regard to the marriages which take place in the different parishes of Glasgow and suburbs.

The following abstracts give the amount of marriages in the parishes of Glasgow, Barony, and Gorbals, for the years at present under consideration, viz., 1843 and 1844:—

#### MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF GLASGOW FOR 1843.\*

Total proclamations of marriages engrossed in the parochial register of Glasgow for 1843 . . . . .	973
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	9
Females proclaimed in two parishes, where only one marriage could take place . . . . .	68
	— 77
Total regular marriages in the parish register of Glasgow during 1843 . . . . .	896

\* As the marriages now brought forward for the separate parishes have not been given in former publications, for the different years, and as it becomes necessary for the proper illustration of the subject to give a comparison of the proportionate amount of marriages for each year, with the proportionate amount of marriages for a series of five years, the data on which these proportions are founded require now to be given, and are as follow:—

#### MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF GLASGOW FOR 1842.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the parish register of Glasgow, for 1842 . . . . .	916
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	12
Females proclaimed in two different parishes . . . . .	54
	— 66
Total regular marriages in the parish of Glasgow during 1842 . . . . .	850

#### MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF BARONY FOR 1842. :

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the parish register of Barony, for 1842 . . . . .	779
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	9
Females proclaimed in two different parishes . . . . .	71
	— 80
Total regular marriages in the parish of Barony during 1842 . . . . .	699

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF BARONY DURING 1843.

Total proclamations, as engrossed in the parochial register of Barony, for 1843 . . . . .	828
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	14
Females proclaimed in two parishes . . . . .	64
	— 78
Total regular marriages in the parish register of Barony during 1843 . . . . .	750

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF GORBALS FOR 1842.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the register of the parish of Gorbals, for 1842 . . . . .	448
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	10
Females proclaimed in two different parishes . . . . .	42
	— 52
Total regular marriages in the parish of Gorbals during 1842 . . . . .	396
Total resident marriages in Glasgow and suburban parishes during 1842 . . . . .	1945

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF GLASGOW DURING 1841.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the parish register of Glasgow, for 1841 . . . . .	1119
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	21
Females proclaimed in two different parishes . . . . .	105
	— 126
Total regular marriages in the parish of Glasgow during 1841 . . . . .	993

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF BARONY FOR 1841.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the parish register of Barony, during 1841 . . . . .	968
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	16
Females proclaimed in two parishes . . . . .	89
	— 105
Total regular marriages in the parish of Barony during 1841 . . . . .	863

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF GORBALS FOR 1841.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the parish register of Gorbals, during 1841 . . . . .	569
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	14
Females proclaimed in two parishes . . . . .	29
	— 43
Total regular marriages in the parish of Gorbals during 1841 . . . . .	526
Total marriages of parties resident in Glasgow and suburban parishes during 1841 . . . . .	2382



## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF GORBALS FOR 1843.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the parish register of Gorbals, for 1843 . . . . .	496
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	4
Females proclaimed in two parishes . . . . .	49
	— 53
Total regular marriages in the parish of Gorbals during 1843	443
Total marriages in Glasgow and suburban districts or parishes in 1843 . . . . .	2089

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF GLASGOW FOR 1840.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the parish register of Glasgow, during 1840 . . . . .	1117
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	18
Females proclaimed in two parishes . . . . .	77
	— 95
Regular marriages in the parish of Glasgow during 1840 . . . . .	1022
Irregular marriages do. do. do. . . . .	2
Total marriages do. do. do. . . . .	1024

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF BARONY FOR 1840.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the parish register of Barony, during 1840 . . . . .	886
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	13
Females proclaimed in two parishes . . . . .	74
	— 87
Total regular, including three irregular marriages, in the parish of Barony, during 1840 . . . . .	799
Irregular marriages declared before the justices . . . . .	2
Total marriages in the parish of Barony during 1840 . . . . .	801

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF GORBALS FOR 1840.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the parish register of Gorbals, during 1840 . . . . .	515
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	8
Females proclaimed in two parishes . . . . .	40
	— 48
Regular marriages in the parish of Gorbals during 1840 . . . . .	467
Irregular marriages do. do. do. . . . .	2
Resident marriages do. do. do. . . . .	469
Total resident marriages in Glasgow and suburban parishes in 1840 . . . . .	2294

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF GLASGOW FOR 1839.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the parish register of Glasgow, for 1839 . . . . .	1045
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	12
Females proclaimed in two parishes . . . . .	61
	— 73
Regular marriages in the parish of Glasgow during 1839 . . . . .	972

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF GLASGOW FOR 1844.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the parish register of Glasgow, for 1844 . . . . .	1125
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	23
Females proclaimed in two different parishes . . . . .	62
	— 85
Total regular marriages in the parish of Glasgow during 1844	1040

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF BARONY FOR 1844.

Total proclamations, exclusive of three irregular marriages, as engrossed in the register of Barony, for 1844 . . . . .	1025
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	10
Females proclaimed in two parishes . . . . .	86
	— 96
Total regular marriages in the parish of Barony during 1844 .	929
Irregular marriages do. do. . . . .	3
Total marriages do. do. . . . .	932

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF GORBALS FOR 1844.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the parish register of Gorbals, for 1844 . . . . .	543
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	10
Females proclaimed in two parishes . . . . .	39
	— 49
Total regular marriages in the parish of Gorbals during 1844 .	494
Total marriages in Glasgow and suburban parishes during 1844	2466

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF BARONY FOR 1839.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the register of the parish of Barony, for 1839 . . . . .	901
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	10
Females proclaimed in two parishes . . . . .	97
	— 107
Regular marriages in the parish of Barony during 1839 . . . . .	794

## MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH OF GORBALS FOR 1839.

Total proclamations of marriages, as engrossed in the register of the parish of Gorbals, during 1839 . . . . .	467
Warrants of male residents not called for . . . . .	7
Females proclaimed in two parishes . . . . .	49
	— 56
Regular marriages in the parish of Gorbals during 1839 . . . . .	411
Total resident marriages in Glasgow and suburban parishes during 1839 .	*2177

\* As two unused warrants have been omitted to be deducted from the marriages of 1839, in the statement published in the Mortality Bill of that year, the number is found to be as here stated, 2177, instead of 2179, as stated in that Bill.

As the amount of population, estimated in round numbers, is given for 1844, in page 52, for the parishes of Glasgow, Barony and Gorbals, it will be found from the data given in the preceding abstracts that the proportionate amount of marriages to the population in each of these parishes is as follows:—

The marriages in the parish of Glasgow to the population in 1844 are  
as . . . . . 1 to 130·192, or 0·768 per cent.  
In the parish of Barony do. do. 1 to 129·828, or 0·770 per cent.  
And in the parish of Gorbals do. do. 1 to 111·740, or 0·894 per cent.

The following three tables exhibit the amount of population and of marriages for the five years 1839—43, together with the proportions which the marriages bear to the population each year respectively, for the parishes of Glasgow, Barony, and Gorbals.

TABLE FORTIETH.

YEARS.	IN THE CITY OR PARISH OF GLASGOW.		
	Population.	Marriages.	Proportions of Marriages to Population.
1839	115,090	972	1 to 118·405, or 0·844 per cent.
1840	118,890	1024	1 to 116·103, or 0·861 do.
1841	122,819	993	1 to 123·684, or 0·808 do.
1842	126,880	850	1 to 149·270, or 0·669 do.
1843	130,890	896	1 to 146·082, or 0·684 do.

TABLE FORTY-FIRST.

YEARS.	IN THE PARISH OF BARONY.		
	Population.	Marriages.	Proportions of Marriages to Population.
1839	102,170	794	1 to 128·677, or 0·777 per cent.
1840	105,650	801	1 to 131·897, or 0·758 do.
1841	109,241	863	1 to 126·582, or 0·789 do.
1842	112,960	699	1 to 161·602, or 0·618 do.
1843	116,640	750	1 to 155·520, or 0·643 do.

TABLE FORTY-SECOND.

YEARS.	IN THE PARISH OF GORBALS.		
	Population.	Marriages.	Proportions of Marriages to Population.
1839	46,750	411	1 to 113·746, or 0·879 per cent.
1840	48,360	469	1 to 103·113, or 0·969 do.
1841	50,027	526	1 to 95·108, or 0·051 do.
1842	51,760	396	1 to 130·707, or 0·765 do.
1843	53,470	443	1 to 120·699, or 0·828 do.



From the data given in the above tables, it is found that the average annual amount of marriages for the five years ending with 1843, in the parish of Glasgow, to the mean population of these years (1841), is as . . . . . 1 to 129·747, or 0·771 per cent.

The average annual amount of marriages for the same years, in the parish of Barony, to the mean population, is as . . . . . 1 to 139·801, or 0·715 per cent.

The average annual amount of marriages for the same years, in the parish of Gorbals, to the mean population, is as . . . . . 1 to 113·747 or, 0·879 per cent.

It appears, therefore, that on the average of the five years, including those of the greatest commercial distress, immediately preceding 1844, decidedly fewer marriages took place in the Barony—the parish in which the largest proportion of our most wealthy inhabitants reside—than in the city; the proportion of marriages in the city being 1 in 129·74, and in the Barony 1 in 139·80. It will be seen, however, that in 1844, a year of great commercial prosperity, the highest proportion of marriages is reversed in the two parishes. The proportion in the city during that year (1 in 130·19) is rather less than on the average of the years 1839—43; whereas the proportion in the Barony (1 in 129·82) greatly exceeds that on the average of years. It is also of importance to observe, that in 1842, the year of our greatest commercial distress, though the proportion of marriages was considerably less in all the parishes of Glasgow, the decrease in the Barony was much greater than in the city. From the foregoing tables it will be found that, in 1842, while the proportionate amount of marriages in the city had sunk to 1 in 149·27, in the Barony they had sunk to 1 in 161·6.

It will be perceived that in 1844, as well as on the average of years, the proportion of marriages in Gorbals was higher than in any of the other two parishes of Glasgow. In 1842, the marriages were also proportionably higher in the parish of Gorbals than in the others. There are other reasons, however, for this high proportion of marriages in Gorbals, besides that of the number of inhabitants of the parish who may have sunk to a state of poverty which deprives them of the experience of a comfortable home, as compared with the number in wealthy and easy circumstances. I am informed, and from personal observation I have no doubt of the fact, that there is a much greater number of newly married people who take up their abode, for the first time, in this division of the town than in any other; owing both to the situation, good quality, and moderate rents of the houses. This circumstance alone causes the *amount* of marriages for Gorbals to make a disproportionate comparison with the marriages for the city or the Barony.

It is well known that there is a very considerable number of very poor people in Gorbals, particularly in “Gorbals proper,” which is densely populated; and that the standard of comfort is low in this division of the extended parish of Gorbals, is proved by the facts elicited by the census of 1841. In the “Report of the Local Census of Lanarkshire,” page 11, it is stated, from authentic documents, that “in Gorbals proper, which covers thirteen acres of ground, and where, in 1841, there are 787·07

inhabitants to each acre, there is an increase of 1733 inhabitants, or 20·39 per cent. since 1831, though no new buildings have been erected, and where the great majority of houses are of the smallest class." This over crowding of the population into very small and uncomfortable houses, is one of the best proofs of the poverty of the inhabitants. By this circumstance, a greater part of the high proportion of marriages may be accounted for; still, as there is annually, as above stated, a considerable influx, from other quarters, of male residents, who immediately get married, we cannot use the proportionate amount of marriages in this parish in fair comparison with the proportionate amount of marriages in the other parishes.

We may form a pretty correct opinion of the comparative amount of destitution prevailing in the city and in the suburban parishes of Glasgow for different years, by referring to the valuable tables contained in the annual reports published by the directors of the Glasgow Night Asylum for the Houseless; and from the data thus obtained we may come to a fair conclusion as to the comparative extent of depreciation in the standard of living, among the poorer classes in each of the great divisions of Glasgow respectively. In the seventh report there is a table exhibiting the gross number of individuals admitted into the institution during the year ending September 1844. From the city of Glasgow, it will be seen that there were admitted, during that year, 11,776 individuals; and by comparing this number with the amount of population of the city for the same year, it will be found that the individuals admitted into the Night Asylum, in 1844, amounted to 8·697 per cent. of the whole population. For the Barony parish, there were 1721 individuals admitted during that year, or 1·422 per cent. of the population of the parish. For the Gorbals there were 902 individuals admitted, amounting to 1·634 per cent. of the population of that parish.

TABLE FORTY-THIRD.

The following Table exhibits the number of Night's Lodgings given to individuals in the Glasgow Asylum for the Houseless, from the City and Suburban Parishes, and the Proportions they bear to the Populations of their respective Parishes, during the three years ending September, 1844.

For Years ending 15th September.	FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE BARONY.		FROM THE GORBALS.	
	Number of Individuals Admitted.	Proportions to the Population.	Number of Individuals Admitted.	Proportions to the Population.	Number of Individuals Admitted.	Proportions to the Population.
1842	10,568	{ 1 to 12·006, or 8·329 per cent.	1941	{ 1 to 58·057, or 1·722 per cent.	1025	{ 1 to 50·497, or 1·980 per cent.
1843	8,902	{ 1 to 14·703, or 6·801 per cent.	1527	{ 1 to 76·385, or 1·309 per cent.	854	{ 1 to 62·611, or 1·597 per cent.
1844	11,776	{ 1 to 11·497, or 8·697 per cent.	1721	{ 1 to 70·307, or 1·422 per cent.	902	{ 1 to 61·197, or 1·634 per cent.

The results exhibited in the above table will be better understood, in so far as they are applicable to the subject under discussion, by calling attention to a letter, dated August, 1844, with which I was favoured by Andrew Liddell, Esq., to whom the public is much indebted for his philanthropic exertions in behalf of this excellent institution. He calls my



attention to the circumstance of the proportion of natives to the whole individuals admitted to the Night Asylum, from the city, being much less than from the Barony and Gorbals parishes. To illustrate this, he has given me the number of inmates admitted to the institution for 288 days; and the following are the results:—

Admitted 9534, residents from the City, of whom 5517, or 57·86 per cent., were natives.						
„	1326,	do.	Barony, do.	1140, or 85·97	do.	do.
„	763,	do.	Gorbals, do.	654, or 85·71	do.	do.

From these results, together with those contained in the preceding table, it may be inferred that a greater amount of the poorest class of the people, from various parts of the country, take up their temporary, or perhaps permanent, residence in the city, than in either of the above parishes; yet, it is evident, from the number of natives who receive temporary relief at the Night Asylum, that there is a much greater proportion of the native population of the city in a depressed condition, than there is in any of the other parishes; and consequently, that the standard of living must, to the same comparative extent, be at the lowest in the city. If the amount of natives from each of these three divisions, who received relief during the 288 days of 1844, be compared with the population, it will be found that the natives from the city amounted to 4·07 per cent.; from the Barony, only to 0·94 per cent.; and from the Gorbals, to 1·18 per cent., of the population of each division respectively.

It appears from these facts, therefore, that the proportionate amount of poor persons in the Gorbals somewhat exceeds that in the Barony; but in neither of these parishes is the proportionate amount of the wretchedly poor any thing like so great as it is in the city. For reasons already stated, we cannot bring the amount of marriages that take place in Gorbals in fair comparison with those for the other divisions of Glasgow. It cannot escape observation, however, that the foregoing results, exhibited in the table for the city and for the Barony parish, are in striking confirmation of the views brought forward by Dr. Alison, when he was so ably and successfully contending for a revision of the poor laws of Scotland. Dr. Alison maintains that “moral restraint is nowhere so feeble, and population (in a long-inhabited country) nowhere makes so rapid progress, as where there is no regular provision for the destitute, and where, therefore, the prospect of destitution is always clear, obvious, and immediate.”\* On the other hand, Mr Porter, in his work on the “Progress of the Nation,” when noticing the views of writers on political economy, on the diminished proportion of marriages and of births, in so far as it affords evidence of increasing prudence on the part of the people, who are supposed to become more prudent as they become more intelligent, and to be less willing to marry till they have secured the means of supporting a family, doubts “whether, under ordinary circumstances, this kind and degree of prudence has ever been extensively practised in any civilized community. It is true,” he says, “that in years of scarcity, some temporary check may be put to the contracting of marriages; but if we consider how small the proportion of individuals in a community can be, who, even in the most prosperous times, have any certain assurance that their means

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\* Observations on the management of the poor in Scotland, by William Pulteney Alison, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., &c., page 41.



of supporting a family will be continued to them in future years, we must perceive that this 'preventive check' can never have any very extensive operation."

Were those only expected to marry who are perfectly assured of being able to support a family in the same circumstances in which they themselves were brought up, we would very soon be relieved from those speculations on the best means of removing a surplus population from the United Kingdom, that were lately so much indulged in. All that can be meant by prudential motives being a check upon population, is, that prudent and well informed persons will refrain from entering into matrimonial engagements, till they have at least a reasonable prospect of supporting a family in comfort. The term *comfort* will obviously be measured by such a style of living as the different classes of society have been accustomed to, and unfortunately, among the very poorest class of the people of Scotland, the comforts of even a *tolerably* well furnished house are unknown. I have elsewhere stated, and farther observation has still more satisfied me, that "The extent to which prudential motives operate on the respectable portion of the mechanics and artisans of towns, in prevention of early marriages, is considerable. The desire to establish themselves first in comfortably furnished houses, is alone a sufficient check. But if we look to the condition of that numerous class of the inhabitants of towns who have sunk—more especially of late years—into a reckless state of poverty, and where the prevalence of fever and other diseases, together with a limited supply of work by which they can earn a livelihood, have reduced masses of them to an extreme state of wretchedness, we shall find a very different feeling." \*

This latter class of people, being accustomed to live in wretchedly furnished dwellings, consider themselves entitled to marry as soon as they can earn "men's wages," without being first trained to husband their earnings for necessary purposes, which they might acquire the habit of doing, were they to deposit their savings in the provident bank, for the purpose of furnishing a comfortable house before marriage. As the accumulation of these savings for this object would be a work of time, the marriages would necessarily be delayed to a later period in life; and the interval elapsing between successive generations being lengthened, a less rapid increase in the amount of population would be the result. Should such a change be introduced into the habits of this class of people, a better tone of feeling might well be expected to follow, and their moral and physical condition would be greatly improved. It is to be hoped that the alteration in the poor law of Scotland which has just taken place, will be the means, not only of preventing the present respectable portion of the working classes from sinking to a lower position of society in times of scarcity of employment, or during the excessive prevalence of fever and other epidemics, but that it will also have a great tendency to raise those who have already sunk to a state of wretchedness and moral degradation.

Mr Porter says that in years of scarcity, *some temporary check may be put to the contracting of marriages*. The foregoing results prove that during years—not of scarcity of food, which was abundant, cheap, and of good quality—but during a period of severe commercial distress, and of a very limited demand for labour, there was a diminution in the

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\* See vol. III. of the Statistical Society's Journal, page 150.

proportionate amount of marriages both among the rich and the poorer classes, showing that prudential motives, to a considerable extent, act as a check on the increase of marriages, and consequently of population. These results further prove, in accordance with Dr Alison's views, that this prudential check is much stronger in communities consisting of the better classes of society, than in those where there is the greatest amount of the wretchedly poor. I have already shown that the proportionate amount of destitute individuals relieved at the Night Asylum, both natives of the city and strangers, far exceeds that from the Barony parish; and from extracts kindly furnished to me from the surveyor's books, by Mr Houston for the city, and by Mr Robertson for the Barony, it will be found that the average proportion of rents for the houses in the Barony greatly exceeds the average amount of rents for the houses in the city; showing that a very great proportion of the residents of the Barony parish are in wealthier circumstances than the general average of the inhabitants of the city. The dwelling-houses within the city of Glasgow at the annual rent of five pounds and upwards, amount to 11,914, and the total rental of these houses amounts to £150,410, being on an average £12 12s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for each house. In the Barony parish, the dwelling-houses at five pounds and upwards amount to 10,310; of these the total rental amounts to £228,200; being on an average £22 2s. 8d. for each house. The difference in the Barony parish, in the average amount of rents of houses at five pounds and upwards, over those of the city, is therefore no less than £9 10s. 2d.; and it will be seen from Table Forty-Fourth, that the proportionate amount of marriages in the city for the last six years uniformly exceeded the proportionate amount of marriages in the Barony, with the exception of those for 1844, a year of the highest commercial prosperity, during which there was rather an excess of marriages in the Barony parish.

It is very much to be regretted that on this part of the subject I cannot give the average ages at which parties marry in these two districts, as the ages of the parties are not recorded in the parochial registers, as they are in the books of the registrars in England. Mr Farr, in his very able paper on population, published in the Fourth Annual Report of the registrar-general, page 136, states, "The fact, that one-fifth of the people of this country (England) never marry; and that the women do not marry until they attain a mean age of 24·3, the men until they are 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ , proves that prudence, or 'moral restraint,' in Mr Malthus's sense of the term, is in practical operation in England, to an extent which had not been conceived, and will perhaps scarcely be credited when stated in numbers." Had the ages of parties married been recorded in our registers, by which a comparison could be made of the mean age at the period of marriages in Glasgow with these results exhibited by Mr Farr, it would not only have been satisfactory, but would have served very important purposes, especially as the poor law of Scotland has hitherto been inefficient, compared with that for England, in preventing the native population from sinking into a state of extreme destitution. It is to be hoped, however, that this great defect in our registers of marriages will speedily be remedied.



TABLE FORTY-FOURTH.

Exhibiting the Amount of Population and of Marriages in the City of Glasgow and in the Barony and Gorbals Parishes; together with the Proportions of Marriages to the Population, for the Six Years, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844.

YEARS.	POPULATION OF THE					MARRIAGES.					PROPORTIONS OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION.					
	City.	Barony Parish.	Gorbals Parish.	Total in Glasgow and Suburbs.	City.	Barony.	Gorbals.	Total.	Per-centage.			As 1 to every			Total.	
									City.	Barony.	Gorbals.	Total.	City.	Barony.	Gorbals.	
1839	115,090	102,170	46,750	264,010	972	794	411	2,177	0.844	0.777	0.879	0.824	118.405	128.677	113.746	121.272
1840	118,890	105,650	48,360	272,900	1,024	801	469	2,294	0.861	0.758	0.969	0.840	116.103	131.897	103.113	118.962
1841	122,819	109,241	50,027	282,087	993	863	526	2,382	0.808	0.789	1.051	0.844	123.684	126.582	95.108	118.424
1842	126,880	112,960	51,760	291,600	850	699	396	1,945	0.669	0.618	0.765	0.667	149.270	161.602	130.707	149.922
1843	130,890	116,640	53,470	301,000	896	750	443	2,089	0.684	0.643	0.828	0.694	146.082	155.520	120.699	144.088
1844	135,400	121,000	55,200	311,600	1,040	932	494	2,466	0.768	0.770	0.894	0.791	130.192	129.828	111.740	126.358



## PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRIED.

It will be observed, Table Sixth, that during 1844 there were fifty-seven more of the male than of the female population of Glasgow married: that is, there were fifty-seven more females added to than were deducted from our population by marriage during that year.\* Though it seems to be a uniform result that there is a majority of the male population of Glasgow married each year, the difference between the amount of males and of females married in 1844, is greater than in former years. On the average of the last seven years, there were twenty-four more of the male than of the female population of Glasgow and suburbs married annually. In Edinburgh, the opposite of this is the case. On an average of the three years ending with 1821, I find that there were forty-one more of the female than of the male population of that city married. It turns out upon examination, however, that owing to there being no less than 125·37 females for every 100 males in Edinburgh,† there is a greater proportion of males than of females married in that city also. In Glasgow there are only 110·41 females to every 100 males.

As the population obtained by the census of 1841, becomes the mean amount of population for the five years ending with 1843, we have now undoubted data for obtaining the proportionate amount of male and female marriages in Glasgow and suburban districts.

In the city of Glasgow, including the suburban parishes of Barony and Gorbals, the average number of males married during the years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, amounted to 2177 $\frac{3}{5}$ ; and the average annual number of females married during the same years, amounted to 2151. The total average annual amount of resident individuals married during these years, being 4328 $\frac{3}{5}$ .

Therefore the average annual number of males married these five years in Glasgow and suburbs, compared with the number of males, as ascertained by the census of 1841, is as 1 to 61·565, or 1·623 per cent. And the average annual number of females married, to the female population, is as † . . . . . 1 to 68·816, or 1·453 per cent.

Difference . . . . . 0·170 per cent.

It will also be found that the average annual number of individuals married, to the whole population in 1841, is as 1 to 65·168, or 1·534 per cent.

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\* From documents before me, I am enabled to state that, of 221 females that were removed from the Barony parish by marriage during the three years 1842, 1843, and 1844, 143 were married to individuals engaged in trade, commerce, and manufactures; 15 to labourers; 9 to educated persons engaged in miscellaneous pursuits; 8 to agricultural labourers; 6 to clergymen; 4 to gardeners, nurserymen, and florists; 4 to persons belonging to the navy, mariners, merchant seamen, or fishermen; 4 to domestic servants; 3 to farmers and graziers; 3 to persons of the legal profession; 2 to persons returned as independent; 2 to medical men; 2 to parochial, town, church, or police officers; 1 to a person in the army or in the East India Company's service; and 1 to a person engaged in the government civil service.

† By the census of 1841.

‡ The registrar-general for England states, on this subject (Sixth Annual Report,

It appears, therefore, that during the five years ending with 1843, the proportion of females married in Glasgow and suburban parishes is 0·170 per cent. less than that of the males; whereas in Edinburgh, for the three years ending with 1841, the proportion of females married is 0·280 per cent. less than that of the males. The difference in favour of marriages by the females of Glasgow, over those of Edinburgh, being 0·110 per cent., or, for every 1000 females married of the population of Edinburgh, including St. Cuthbert's and the Canongate, there are 1001·10 females married in Glasgow; including the parishes of Barony and Gorbals.

On an average of the five years ending with 1843, there was *one* marriage annually for every 129 of the total population of Glasgow; and of these, as stated above, there were 61 males and 68 females. The registrar-general states that, "Upon an average of the four years 1839—1842, there was *one* marriage annually to every 130 persons living—64 males and 66 females." It does not appear, therefore, that during these years of comparison the proportion of marriages for the whole of England is so different from that of Glasgow as may have been anticipated. It has to be noticed, however, that the marriages for 1843, (a year in which there were comparatively few marriages) are included in the years of comparison for Glasgow and are excluded from those for England. In Glasgow, on the average of the five years ending with 1841, there was *one* marriage annually for every 120 of the population.

I have not hitherto compared the proportions of the marriages for Glasgow, with those exhibited in the registrar-general's reports for the large towns of England, as I have been aware that "many persons from the country resort every year to the metropolis to marry; and it would appear, by the excess of marriages, that many strangers are married in all the large town districts."\* A comparison of the marriages for the towns of England, with those of Glasgow, for which town the resident marriages only are given, would lead to erroneous results. I may here, however, state, from the same authority, that, "The proportion of marriages varied in the *eleven divisions* from 1 in 102 in the metropolis, and 1 in 120 in the north-western division, and 1 in 149 in the south-eastern division. In the extra-metropolitan districts of Surrey and Middlesex, the marriages were to the population as 1 to 206 and 1 to 212; in Essex and Hertfordshire, as 1 to 154 and 1 to 168; in the East Riding of Yorkshire (with York) as 1 to 108; in Lancashire as 1 to 115.

#### OCCUPATIONS OF PARTIES MARRIED.

As the occupations of the parties married, though not stated in the register for Gorbals, are recorded in the registers of the city and of the Barony parish, I have caused numerous extracts to be made from the latter two, and subjected them to a rigid analysis, in the hope of eliciting facts to

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p. 24,) that "The proportion of marriages, in 1842, to the male and female population, was 1·506 and 1·439 per cent., respectively; but it must not be hence inferred that more men marry than women, for the first marriages show the reverse proportion of 1·308 to 100 males, and 1·312 to 100 females living. The number of remarriages depends to a considerable extent upon the mortality; and the proportion of such marriages will be found, as a general rule, to be greatest where the mortality is the greatest."

\* See Sixth Annual Report, page 20, of the registrar-general.



guide us in judging of the classes of society in which the greatest amount of marriages takes place, and also those on which prudential motives operate as the strongest check. With regard to some of the occupations, as it is impossible to separate the master from the operative, either from the manner in which they are recorded in the registers of marriages, or in the government enumeration returns, there is a difficulty of ascertaining who are in more or less comfortable circumstances. I have before me tables constructed on the same general plan as those contained in the government occupation returns; but as there is also some difficulty in arranging the occupations, as recorded in the marriage registers, so as to correspond in every respect with those exhibited in the tables of the commissioners of the census for 1841, I postpone their publication till a future period, and make a selection of some of those occupations in which there is no likelihood of any mistake being committed. It has to be remarked, however, that as the number married in each occupation is compared with the number above twenty years of age at the several occupations in 1841, and as Glasgow is rapidly increasing both in population and in trade and commerce, the proportions given in the table must necessarily be above the truth; yet, as the same proportion is common to all of them, a correct judgment may be formed as to those occupations in which the greatest or least number of marriages takes place, more especially as the results are given for a series of three years; and if the same results are exhibited from year to year, by the time another census is taken, we may be placed in advantageous circumstances for arriving at accurate results. It is much to be regretted that the occupations of the parties married are not recorded in the marriage registers for Gorbals, which would have added to the value of the comparison.

1. BAKERS.—On inquiry, I am informed that, on an average, each master baker keeps about five operatives; and, as both operatives and masters are designated as bakers, both in the marriage registers and in the government enumeration tables, it is evident that one-sixth part of the whole are master bakers; and from the capital the masters possess for carrying on their business, it is to be presumed that they are more favourably situated for entering upon the married life than the operatives; but whether a greater proportion of the masters or of the operatives marry, we have no means of ascertaining. On examining the table, however, it will be found that this class of tradesmen, in the city, appear to have been influenced by commercial prosperity and depression, in the amount of their marriages. In 1842, the year of the greatest depression of trade, there were 2·38 per cent. of them married. The number married each year rising fully 1 per cent., as trade and commerce improved; and in 1844 there were 4·53 per cent. of the bakers married. These proportions, it will be observed, are given on the supposition that none of them are married under twenty years of age, as the number married is compared with the number in the trade above that age, as obtained by the census of 1841. It has again to be noticed, however, that even though some of them may have married under twenty years of age, these proportions cannot well be *below* the truth, as it is more than likely that the number of bakers has increased with the population since 1841.

On examining the following table of marriages for the Barony parish, it will be seen that the highest amount of marriages among the bakers is for 1843, the medium year of prosperity in trade and commerce. It will



TABLE FORTY-FIFTH.

Table exhibiting the Number of Persons Married, of various Occupations, in the City and in the Parish of Barony, during the Years 1842, 1843, and 1844, with the proportions per cent. which these numbers bear to the total number of Persons above Twenty Years of Age, at each Occupation respectively, in 1841, together with the average annual amount of Marriages for these three years by the several occupations.

IN THE CITY OF GLASGOW.											
No.	OCCUPATIONS.	Amount of Marriages during						Average Annual Amount of Marriages.	Numbers at each Occupation, at 20 Years and Upwards, by Census of 1841.	Per Centage of Average Annual Marriages to each Occupation respectively.	No.
		1842.		1843.		1844.					
		Number Married.	Per Centage.	Number Married.	Per Centage.	Number Married.	Per Centage.				
1	Bakers . . . . .	11	2.38	13	3.10	19	4.53	43	14½	3.420	1
2	Boot and Shoe Makers . . . . .	57	3.77	45	2.98	55	3.64	157	52½	3.468	2
3	Labourers, Porters, Messengers . . . . .	97	2.35	141	3.41	147	3.56	385	125.	3.109	3
4	Masons, Paviours, Stone-Cutters, and Builders . . . . .	11	1.49	14	1.90	26	3.53	51	17	2.312	4
5	Ministers, Clergymen, and Students of Divinity . . . . .	9	8.10	5	4.50	3	2.70	17	5⅔	5.105	5
6	Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Medical Students . . . . .	4	2.73	8	5.47	5	3.42	17	5⅔	3.881	6
7	Tailors . . . . .	34	2.65	59	4.60	50	3.90	143	47⅔	3.718	7
8	Weavers . . . . .	44	4.91	41	4.56	45	5.02	130	43½	4.836	8
9	Wrights, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, and Upholsterers . . . . .	40	2.97	50	3.72	57	4.24	147	39	3.648	9
10	Writers, Attorneys, and Law Students . . . . .	4	4.00	5	5.00	4	4.00	13	4½	4.333	10
IN THE PARISH OF BARONY.											
1	Bakers . . . . .	11	3.38	13	4.00	12	3.69	36	12.	3.692	1
2	Boot and Shoe Makers . . . . .	23	2.82	28	3.43	28	3.43	79	26½	3.236	2
3	Labourers, Porters, Messengers . . . . .	122	5.44	137	6.11	164	7.32	423	141	6.294	3
4	Masons, Paviours, Stone-Cutters, and Builders . . . . .	28	2.73	20	1.95	24	2.34	72	24	2.348	4
5	Ministers, Clergymen, and Students of Divinity . . . . .	3	5.08	1	1.69	2	3.39	6	2	3.389	5
6	Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Medical Students . . . . .	3	3.03	4	4.04	4	4.04	11	3⅔	3.703	6
7	Tailors . . . . .	11	2.75	12	3.00	25	6.26	48	16	4.010	7
8	Weavers . . . . .	67	6.52	103	10.02	128	12.46	298	99½	9.672	8
9	Wrights, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, and Upholsterers . . . . .	36	3.03	38	3.20	43	3.62	117	39	3.285	9
10	Writers. Attorneys, and Law Students . . . . .	3	3.52	2	2.35	5	5.88	10	3½	3.921	10

be observed, however, that the average annual proportion of marriages for this trade, during the three years exhibited in the table, is not far from the same proportion for the Barony and for the city. The average annual number of bakers married in the city being 3·42 per cent., and 3·69 per cent. in the Barony.

2. **BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.**—The same remarks apply to this trade as to the foregoing; we have no means of distinguishing between the master and the operative. It does not appear that the boot and shoe makers have been so much influenced, in the amount of their marriages, by the state of trade and commerce, as the bakers; indeed it will be perceived that, in the city, the greatest amount of their marriages is for 1842, and the smallest number for 1843.

The amount of marriages for this trade, in the Barony parish, each year, is rather more in unison with the state of trade and commerce, the lowest proportion being in 1842, while for the other two years they are equal. There is not a great difference in the average annual proportion of marriages among the boot and shoe makers during the three years exhibited in the table for the city and for the Barony parish; the proportion in the city being 3·46 per cent., and in the Barony 3·23 per cent.

3. **LABOURERS, PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS.**—As much care as possible has been taken to make these extracts of marriages correspond with the list of occupations given in the government census. The census of 1841, however, being the first in which the occupations for Scotland have been so minutely given, and the parties drawing them up being probably unacquainted with some of the local designations of trades, it is possible that there may be some little variation in the numbers of comparison given in the preceding table. Yet, as I have in this instance, as well as in the others, included those occupations of which the designation is generally understood, there is less likelihood of error. It will only be by paying attention to this subject, on the taking up of the next census, and by continuing a series of the foregoing tables, that we can come to perfectly accurate results. There appear, however, to be sufficient data exhibited in the preceding table to show that the proportion of marriages is high among the class of people named at the beginning of this paragraph. In the *city*, however, it will be perceived that the proportion of marriages among labourers, &c. is low, amounting, in 1842, to 2·35 per cent., and gradually rising to 3·56 per cent. in 1844.

The table for the Barony parish shows very different results. The proportion of marriages among labourers, porters, and messengers, in that parish, amounted in 1842, to 5·44 per cent., and gradually rising each year, they amount to 7·32 per cent. in 1844. As labourers are apt to change their places of residence, it is possible that the difference in the proportionate amount of marriages, of this class, in the two districts, may partly arise from a number of them having changed their residences to the Barony parish since 1841. This is the more likely to be the case, as there are now more buildings erecting in that parish than in the city. As, however, there are 186 of the occupations of the parties married during the three years, in the city, not specified in the marriage register, and only 15 in that of the Barony, it accounts in some measure for the difference. The average annual marriages among this class, for the three years given in the table, for the city, amount only to 3·10 per cent., while those in the Barony amount to 6·29 per cent. The mean of these (4·701)



may be considered as rather under the average amount of marriages among this class of the people.

4. MASONS, PAVIOURS, STONE-CUTTERS, AND BUILDERS.—The proportionate amount of marriages among this class of tradesmen is the lowest exhibited in the table. In 1842, they amounted, in the city, to 1·49 per cent., and gradually rising each year of comparison, in 1844 they amounted to 3·53 per cent.

On referring to the table for the Barony parish, it will be found that the highest proportion of marriages among masons, paviours, stone-cutters, and builders, is for 1842, and the lowest for 1843; showing that this class of tradesmen have not been so much influenced in the amount of their marriages, by the state of trade and commerce generally, as some of the other classes. The average annual amount of marriages for this class, is very nearly the same for the city and for the Barony; in the former they amounted to 2·31 per cent., and in the latter to 2·34 per cent.

5. MINISTERS, CLERGYMEN, AND STUDENTS OF DIVINITY.—In this class there appears to have been a great diversity in the amount of marriages each year, as exhibited in the table. In the city, during 1842, there was no less than 8·10 per cent of them married; and in 1844, the marriages among them had sunk to 2·70 per cent.

In the Barony parish, the number of ministers, clergymen, and divinity students, married during these years, is equally various. In 1842, they amounted to 5·08 per cent., while in 1843, they amounted only to 1·69 per cent.\* As was to be expected, these marriages seem to be in no way affected by the state of trade and commerce. The average annual amount of these marriages, for the years exhibited in the table, is, for the city, 5·10 per cent., and for the Barony only 3·38 per cent. The mean of the two being 4·24 per cent.

6. PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, APOTHECARIES, AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Neither does it appear that the state of depression or of prosperity in mercantile affairs has any effect on the amount of marriages among this class of professional men. It so happens, however, that in the city, the greatest proportion of marriages among them was during 1843, the year in which there was the greatest amount of sickness and mortality; their marriages during that year amounting to 5·47 per cent. In 1842, the most healthy of the three years, the marriages among them only amounted to 2·73 per cent.

On examining the table for the Barony parish, it will be found that the smallest proportion of marriages among physicians, surgeons, &c. is for the year 1842, and during the other two years they are equal in amount. The average annual proportions of marriages in this class, for the three years exhibited in the table, are very nearly the same for the city and for the Barony. The average amount in the city is 3·88 per cent., and in the Barony 3·70 per cent.

7. TAILORS.—It will be seen from the table that the marriages among this class of tradesmen, in the city, compared with the number above twenty years of age at the trade, as in the other cases, amounted in 1842, to 2·65 per cent.; in 1843, they rose to 4·60 per cent.; and in 1844, they fell to 3·90 per cent.

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\* It will be observed that, as the total number of this class is comparatively small, a single marriage has a great effect on the per-centage.



Again, on looking at the table for the Barony parish, it will be seen that the marriages among this class of tradesmen amounted, in 1842, to 2·75 per cent.; and in 1843, to 3·00 per cent.; whereas, in 1844, they amounted to no less than 6·26 per cent. Whether or not the great rise in the proportion of marriages among this class in the Barony, in 1844, taken in connection with the proportionate fall in the city for that year, may have arisen from a greater number of the trade having gone to reside in the Barony, I cannot at present ascertain. The average annual amount of marriages among this class, for the three years exhibited in the table, is, for the city, 3·71 per cent.; and for the Barony, 4·01 per cent.; the mean of the two (3·86 per cent.) may be considered as the comparative proportion of marriages among this trade.

8. WEAVERS.—The proportionate amount of marriages among this class of tradesmen is excessively high. It is well known in this town and neighbourhood that when the designation “weaver” is given, it is the hand-loom weaver that is meant; and when any other class of weaver, such as power-loom weaver, is meant, he is so designated. In the government enumeration of occupations, there are 527 hand-loom weavers, above twenty years of age, stated to reside in the city of Glasgow, in 1841; besides these, there are 369 weavers mentioned as “*branch not specified*.” These numbers, amounting to 896, are included, it will be perceived from the foregoing table, in the amount of this class of workmen, in giving the proportionate amount of marriages among the hand-loom weavers of the city. Should any error be committed in including the whole of these numbers as belonging to this class of tradesmen, the correction of the error would make the proportionate amount of marriages among them even greater than they are exhibited in the table. There is very little doubt, however, but that the whole of these numbers ought to be designated as hand-loom weavers. In the city, it will be seen from the table, that in 1842 there were 4·91 per cent. of the weavers married; in 1843, the proportion was not quite so great; and in 1844, there were 5·02 per cent. of them married.

It will be observed, however, that in the Barony (for which the weavers “branch not specified” are included in the comparison), the proportion of weavers married, in 1842, amounted to 6·52 per cent.; in 1843, to 10·02 per cent.; and in 1844, to 12·46 per cent. The average annual amount of weavers married in the city, for the three years exhibited in the table, being 4·83 per cent., and in the Barony parish 9·67 per cent. Till, by future investigation, the true cause of the difference in the proportionate amount of marriages among the same classes of operatives in the city and in the Barony is known, I shall take the mean of these proportions in the two districts, as being the nearest to the truth, and it will be found that, on the average of the three years ending with 1844, the mean proportion of weavers married in those districts amounts to no less than 7·25 per cent.

9. WRIGHTS, JOINERS, CABINET-MAKERS, AND UPHOLSTERERS.—In this class of tradesmen the proportionate amount of marriages, though higher than that of the masons, is moderate compared with some of the other classes noticed in the table. It will be observed that they gradually rise in amount during each of the years of comparison. The table shows that, in 1842, the marriages of this class amounted to 2·97 per cent.; and in 1844, to 4·24 per cent.

On examining the table for the Barony parish, it will be observed that

though there is a gradual rise in the proportionate amount of marriages among the wrights, joiners, cabinet-makers, and upholsterers, the difference each year is not quite so much as in the city. These marriages, in the Barony, amounting to 3·03 per cent. in 1842; and in 1844, to 3·62 per cent. The average annual amount of marriages for the three years, in the city, for this class, being 3·64 per cent., and in the Barony 3·28 per cent.

10. WRITERS, ATTORNEYS, AND LAW STUDENTS.—In this, like the other classes of professional men noticed in the table, the number is comparatively small in each of the districts, and a single marriage more or less for any of the years, makes a great difference in the proportionate amount. It will be observed that, in this class, the greatest proportion of marriages is for 1843, amounting to 5·00 per cent.; during the other two years they are equal, amounting to 4·00 per cent. each year.

Again, in the Barony parish, it will be perceived that the smallest proportion of marriages among “writers, attorneys, and law students,” is for 1843, amounting to 2·35 per cent.; and the greatest proportion is for 1844, amounting to 5·88 per cent. The average annual amount of marriages for the city, for the three years given in the table, being 3·64 per cent.; and in the Barony parish, 3·28 per cent.

For the purpose of arriving at a knowledge of the comparative amount of marriages among the wealthier and poorer classes of society in Glasgow, I have endeavoured to ascertain the amount of marriages among the wealthier class of merchants in the city and in the Barony parish; but, as the term merchant seems to be of a very comprehensive nature—and as a number of those who style themselves merchants in the marriage registers, are, in the government enumeration of occupations, mixed up with those who designate themselves differently—such as, “provision merchant and dealer,” “spirit dealer and merchant,” “woollen draper and merchant,” &c., &c., I have been unable to come to any satisfactory result. By the time another census is taken, this difficulty may be obviated, and some light thrown on this part of the subject.

In one of the preceding pages, I took occasion to notice that the total marriages each year, for the three years ending with 1844, had fallen with the depression and again risen with the prosperity of the trade and commerce of the city. And in the observations offered upon the results contained in Table Forty-Fifth, I took occasion to notice, that some of the trades and professions for which the proportionate amounts of marriages are given, vary more or less in their proportions during the different years; but that, generally speaking, the marriages of tradespeople had increased in amount during the years of the greatest prosperity in trade. Had the amount of marriages, among the various classes of society, regularly and equally increased from 1842, as the commercial affairs of the city became more and more prosperous, it is evident that the proportions of marriages among the different classes stated in the table immediately following (No. 46) would have been the same for each of the three years, as the proportion of the number of marriages by each class is given to the total amount of marriages for each of these years respectively.

On a careful examination of the table, it will be perceived that the variation from the same proportion each year, is fully greater among the different classes of professional men than among the several classes of tradespeople brought forward. Yet, as the amount of marriages among professional men, bear such a small proportion to the whole amount of



Exhibiting the Numbers of Marriages that took place among the same Trades and Professions, as given in the preceding Table, for 1842, 1843, and 1844; with the Proportions per Cent. which these Numbers bear to the Total Amount of Marriages in the City and in the Barony Parish each Year respectively; together with the *Average Annual* Proportion to the whole Marriages for these three Years.

		IN THE CITY OF GLASGOW.				IN THE BARONY PARISH.											
No.	OCCUPATIONS.	In 1842.		In 1843.		In 1844.		Average Annual Per Centage of whole Marriages.		In 1842.		In 1843.		In 1844.		Average Annual Per Centage of whole Marriages.	No.
		Number Married.	Per Centage of whole Marriages.	Number Married.	Per Centage of whole Marriages.	Number Married.	Per Centage of whole Marriages.	Number Married.	Per Centage of whole Marriages.	Number Married.	Per Centage of whole Marriages.	Number Married.	Per Centage of whole Marriages.	Number Married.	Per Centage of whole Marriages.		
1	Bakers	11	1.29	13	1.44	19	1.82	1.54	11	1.57	13	1.73	12	1.28	1.51	1	
2	Boot and Shoe Makers	57	6.70	45	5.02	55	5.28	5.63	23	3.29	28	3.73	28	3.00	3.31	2	
3	Labourers, Porters, and Messengers	97	11.41	141	15.73	147	14.13	13.81	122	17.45	137	18.26	164	17.59	17.76	3	
4	Masons, Paviours, Stone-Cutters, and Builders	11	1.29	14	1.56	26	2.50	1.83	28	4.00	20	2.66	24	2.57	3.02	4	
5	Ministers, Clergymen, and Students of Divinity	9	1.05	5	0.55	3	0.28	0.61	3	0.42	1	0.13	2	0.21	0.25	5	
6	Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Medical Students	4	0.47	8	0.89	5	0.48	0.61	3	0.42	4	0.53	4	0.42	0.46	6	
7	Tailors	34	4.00	59	6.58	50	4.80	5.13	11	1.57	12	1.60	25	2.68	2.01	7	
8	Weavers	44	5.17	41	4.57	45	4.32	4.66	67	9.58	103	13.73	128	13.73	12.51	8	
9	Wrights, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, and Upholsterers	40	4.70	50	5.58	57	5.48	5.27	36	5.15	38	5.06	43	4.61	4.91	9	
10	Writers, Attorneys, and Law Students	4	0.47	5	0.55	4	0.38	0.46	3	0.42	2	0.26	5	0.53	0.42	10	
Total Marriages among all Classes, each year		850		896		1,040		.		699		750		932		.	



marriages, they can produce very little effect on the general results. The marriages among some of the classes of tradesmen, stated in the table, have increased more than their due proportion since 1842. It will be observed, however, that on an average of years, there were 17·76 labourers, &c. (class 3d,) married for every 100 marriages in the Barony parish; and yet there appears to be only two-thirds of one per cent. of difference in the proportion of marriages among that class during the years of comparison.

The next most numerous class of marriages I have selected for the tables is that of the hand-loom weavers. It will be seen from the table that there are, on an average of years, 12·5 weavers married for every 100 marriages that take place in the Barony parish. It may also be observed that, during 1842, the year of the greatest depression of trade, of the whole marriages in that parish the proportion of weavers amounted to 9·58 out of every 100, whereas in 1843 and 1844, they amounted each year to 13·73 out of every 100. In the city, however, it will be seen that the greatest proportion of them were married in 1842.\*

I have already stated that some farther investigation is necessary to account for the difference in the proportionate amount of marriages among the two classes, labourers and weavers, in the city and in the Barony parish. Of course, I can only state the facts as they are obtained from the legitimate sources, and a future census will decide whether or not a greater amount of weavers or of labourers have gone from the city to reside in the Barony. One circumstance already alluded to goes a considerable way to solve the difficulty, *i. e.* that during the three years of comparison, 186 of the occupations of the parties married in the city were not recorded in the marriage register, and only 15 in that of the Barony. So far as this explanation goes, we must look upon the proportions of marriages given for the several trades, in the preceding table for the Barony parish, as being the nearest to the truth. It will be observed that the total number of the third class (labourers, &c.) by the census of 1841, amounted in the city to 4,127, and in the Barony parish to 2,240; whereas the weavers in the city amounted to 886, and in the Barony to 1,027. There has always been a large proportion of weavers in the suburban villages of the Barony parish, and as in many cases they have to take their looms along with them when they remove their residence, they are not understood to be much given to changing their abodes.

It is of the more importance that we arrive at correct results as to these matters, as it has been proved by preceding statements that, in the city, there is a much greater proportion of destitute poor than in the Barony parish; that, in the Barony, there is a much greater proportion of the wealthier classes of society than in the city; and that the annual proportion of marriages, up till 1844, was uniformly the highest in the city. During that year, there was an excess of marriages in the Barony; but whether it may have arisen from a greater number of the wealthier classes having married in a time of high commercial prosperity, or whether a greater amount of those poorer classes, among whom the proportionate amount of marriages appears to be the greatest, have gone to reside among them, yet remains to be ascertained.

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\* Generally speaking, these results are very similar to those fluctuations in the number of marriages in the great divisions of England, noticed by the registrar-general, Fifth Report, p. 4.

That there should be a greater proportion of marriages among weavers and among the third class stated in the tables, than among the other classes of tradesmen, is quite in accordance with former observations which I have from time to time made upon this subject; but that the difference should be so great as the foregoing tables denote, is more than I had contemplated. It is well known that for a number of years the wages of the hand-loom weavers have been reduced to an amount barely sufficient to keep them and their families in food and clothing. Although there are not so many weavers in the city as there are in the Barony parish, it would appear that in the former there are more of the "labouring" class. Besides, there is a greater proportion of those belonging to different occupations in the city, who have no experience of a comfortable home. This being a first attempt, however, to come at a knowledge of the proportionate amount of marriages among different classes of tradesmen, there is the more need for exercising caution in coming to direct conclusions. The evidence contained in the preceding tables is, however, sufficiently strong, to warrant the observations embodied in the preceding pages.

Though the foregoing statements, relative to the proportions of marriages among the working classes of the various occupations, are not quite so satisfactory as I could desire—first, from the enumeration of the occupations of the people, on which these proportions are based, having been taken for 1841, instead of for 1843, the mean of the years of comparison; secondly, from the occupations of the males, married in the city, not being completely recorded in the marriage register; yet, as the marriages among the various occupations in the Barony parish are *wholly* recorded, with the exception only of fifteen during the *three years* of comparison, the *comparative* results exhibited in the preceding tables for that parish must be very near to the truth. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the greatest proportion of marriages takes place among the poorest classes of workmen in Glasgow, *i. e.* weavers and labourers; and consequently among these classes we may expect the greatest proportionate increase of the population. And, as formerly noticed, on an examination of these tables, it will be found, that good and bad times seem to have a more immediate effect on the amount of these marriages than on those of any other class of workmen stated in the tables. This is what might have been expected, as the great bulk of these two classes is but little accustomed to a comfortable home; and without waiting till they can first establish themselves in well-furnished houses, they appear to marry in great numbers when there is a sufficient supply of food and clothing to be obtained by their daily labour. The foregoing tables, however, clearly prove that prudential motives have great weight with these operatives, in so far as good or bad trade is concerned; and future returns may show that years of high and low priced food have a similar effect upon them; but these two causes—the price of food and the prosperity of trade—are so intimately connected with each other, that it may be difficult to draw a line of distinction between them.

After what has been done to promote a reformation in the intemperate habits of the people, by showing them the evil consequences of indulgence; and since there are no circumstances in which disease and crime make greater ravages, than where the domestic comforts of families are unattended to, may not something be done to inculcate on the poorer classes, as a general rule, that no man is entitled to marry till he has first accumulated the means of furnishing a comfortable dwelling? It is to be hoped that the



plans now in contemplation for the erection of more suitable houses for the working classes, may be carried out with energy, as such an improvement will tend much to elevate the domestic habits of the people, together with their moral and physical condition.

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### INCREASE OF POPULATION.

I shall not here enter upon the advantages or disadvantages of a large population in a manufacturing and commercial country like this. It may only be remarked, that in 1842, much anxiety was felt as to the best means of promoting the emigration from this country of what was considered a surplus population, owing to masses of the people having been thrown out of employment. From the vast improvement which has taken place in trade and commerce, since that time, giving full employment to the people, there has been little appearance of a surplus population in Great Britain, especially during 1844, or (so far as it has gone) 1845. The introduction of salutary laws for promoting the advancement of trade and commerce, would be one of the surest means of providing our increasing population with steady employment.

My attention has lately been called to an ably written review of Mr Doubleday's work on population, in the *British Quarterly*, in which the reports of the registrar-general, and tables by Mr Chadwick, and tables of my own, are quoted in support of the doctrine, that, "as poverty kills, it also creates," and that, "in the invincible march of population, instead of arresting, it accelerates its progress."

It may easily be believed, as is shown by the tables of Mr Sadler, that "when provisions are dear, marriages decrease, and births increase; when cheap, that marriages increase, but the conceptions are fewer;" because, generally speaking, there is another element that comes into operation when the price of food is high, and which it will be found *naturally* produces an increase of births to be recorded in the registers—*i. e.* a greater amount of infant deaths. But that the increased number of births recorded during, and more especially immediately following, years of high mortality, should be considered as an indication of the progress of population being accelerated, is directly opposite to the opinion which my observations have hitherto led me to form on this subject.

That the same cause should, at the same time, produce two opposite effects, that is, that extreme poverty, at the same time that it kills, should also create, is a conclusion which I could not come to *a priori*; as it appears to me, notwithstanding the examples that have been brought forward for the purpose of proving it, to be at variance with the general laws by which the great author of the universe regulates the economy of nature; and unless much stronger evidence than has yet been adduced is brought forward in support of this theory, I shall be slow in giving it my assent. In the meantime, I consider it proper to point out a few facts contained in the tables quoted, which may have escaped the notice of the writer in the *British Quarterly Review*, Mr Doubleday, and the talented editor of the *Argus* newspaper, who also supports Mr Doubleday's views. This I do, not for the purpose of entering into a controversy upon the subject, which



would be unsuitable to these pages, but because, in a matter so important to the science of political economy, it would be inexcusable to remain silent when a few observations may lead to further inquiry, and tend to show whether or not Mr Doubleday's views in this matter are correct.

I have hitherto considered that the increase of births recorded in our registers, at and immediately following periods of excessive mortality, arises wholly from the very large proportion of deaths of children which at these times take place, under one, two, three, or even six or more months after they are born; by which the mothers are placed in similar circumstances to those females who do not nurse their children, and which naturally lead to a quick *succession* of births. In many cases, within a twelve-month these will supply the places of those who have died, and in these cases two separate births may be recorded for one female within the same year. Yet this does not show an increase of population, but rather that the usual increase, which would have taken place had the first children lived, has been kept back, say ten or eleven months, and, instead of an acceleration, a check is put to the increase of population, by the distance between succeeding generations being for that length of time prolonged.

Before entering into details, I copy the following extract from a note I received from Harry Rainy, Esq., M. D., professor of forensic medicine in the University of Glasgow, whose opinions in matters of this nature are rendered peculiarly valuable by his professional knowledge, and the attention he has paid to vital statistics.

Professor Rainy commences by saying that, in the note I addressed to him, I have not sufficiently put him in possession of details to enable him to judge whether or not my explanation of these matters is altogether satisfactory, and adds—"There can be no doubt, however, that you are correct in the principles on which your view is founded, viz:—

"1st. That women very rarely become pregnant while nursing.

"2nd. That a large proportion of females in the lower classes nurse their children for more than twelve months, often for the express purpose of preventing pregnancy.

"It evidently follows, from these premises, that a long continuance of nursing will diminish the proportion of births; and on the other hand, a great mortality among infants of the earlier ages, or any other circumstance that will shorten the duration of nursing, will tend to increase the number of pregnancies, and consequently the proportion of births."

That during years of high mortality there is generally a great excess of deaths under one year of age, is a truth to which I have frequently had occasion to allude, in these periodical publications. By referring to the "Vital Statistics of Glasgow" for 1841 and 1842, it will be found (Table Thirty-Third) that in 1841, for which year the mortality was one in twenty-nine, there were 1720 children cut off under one year of age. In the following year, 1842, (Table Thirty-Fifth,) the mortality was only as one in thirty-six; and though Glasgow is a rapidly increasing town, from immigration and otherwise, there were only 1581 children cut off by death under one year of age. Again, in 1843, it will be found from the preceding Table Thirty-Third, the mortality was as one to thirty-one, and a corresponding number of children under one year of age was cut off, *i. e.* 1845; while in 1844, a year still farther in advance, the mortality was only one in forty-two, and there were only 1344 children under one year of age cut off by death.

These facts are sufficient, in my opinion, fully to account for the increased number of births recorded in our registers, at the time of, and immediately following periods of high mortality, when it is considered that "a great mortality among infants of the earlier ages, or any other circumstance that will shorten the duration of nursing, will tend to increase the number of pregnancies, and consequently the proportion of births." It is true that, during the time that epidemics prevail, and when mortality is high, there is generally a greater amount of deaths by childbirth, yet these are very few in number compared to the excess in the amount of children who die in infancy. The average annual number of deaths by childbirth in Glasgow, for the five years ending with 1841, amounted only to eighty-four; while the average annual number of children who died under one year of age, was 1582; nor does it follow that though the mother dies the child dies also; so that the *number* of mothers, whose time of nursing is shortened, as indicated by the deaths of their infants being recorded in the registers, can be but little affected by this circumstance.

There are other circumstances, however, bearing upon this question which it may be necessary to notice. By referring to Table Thirty-Nine, embraced in the Vital Statistics of Glasgow for 1841 and 1842, it will be seen that on the average of the five years preceding 1841, the deaths of children under one year of age, amounted very nearly to 19 (18·90) per cent. of the living at that age, as ascertained by the late census. In consequence of one of our burying-ground registers being hitherto kept so as to give returns only for the yearly tables contained in these reports, and in which the monthly ages at death are omitted to be recorded, I am unable to give the exact proportion of the amount of deaths under one, two, three, &c. months, to the living at these ages; yet we have the means of ascertaining the proportion which the deaths that occurred at the early months bear to the whole deaths under one year of age; and by keeping in mind that the deaths annually amount to 19 per cent. of the living under that age, we can arrive at satisfactory conclusions.

Although the tables hitherto giving the number of deaths monthly at the early ages, are defective, by the omission of the deaths at these ages for Tollcross, as will be observed by referring to Tables Thirty-First and Thirty-Second of my last publication, still, as the burials in that burial-ground are not numerous, and as the returns from all the other burying-grounds were complete, the following proportions, taken from a table just constructed, and now before me, must be very near to the truth. From this table, the deaths under the age of one month in Glasgow, on the average of the five years ending with 1842, amounted to 19·82 per cent. of the whole deaths under one year; the whole deaths under two months amounted to 28·56 per cent.; the whole deaths under three months to 37 per cent.; and the whole deaths under the age of six months, amounted to 55 per cent. of the whole deaths under one year of age. These figures therefore give the average proportion of females whose time of nursing is shortened to these monthly periods after the births of their children. And it is to be particularly observed, that although there is a considerable variation in the amount of deaths under one year of age for the different years, according as the general mortality is high or low at the time, yet the proportion of deaths during the early months, to the whole deaths under one year of age, is, generally speaking, uniform; and when this uniformity is interrupted, I have reason to believe that the cause may be



satisfactorily traced. This, like the laws of mortality for the various diseases at different ages, is a matter of important consideration, and I may take a future opportunity of recurring to it.

In the meantime it may be stated that of the five years for which the foregoing proportions are given, 1841 though not a year of excessive mortality for *Glasgow*, is the year in which the greatest number of children died under one year of age, and the proportions of the deaths at the early months are considerably greater than during the average years of comparison. For that year, the deaths under the age of one month amounted to 28 per cent. of the whole deaths under one year; the total deaths under two months, to 36 per cent.; under three months, to 44 per cent.; and the total deaths under six months, to 62 per cent. of the whole deaths under one year of age. And as 159 more children died during 1841 than during the following year, consequently the time of nursing for the foregoing proportions of this number of the mothers would be reduced to these short periods, and from these mothers an additional early succession of births was to be expected.\*

To make this matter more apparent, however, it may be better to refer to the last two years, in which the difference in the amount of mortality among infants is much greater than for the two years just noticed. I have already stated, that in 1844, when the general mortality in *Glasgow* was as low as 1 in 42, only 1344 children died in *Glasgow* under one year of age; whereas, in the preceding year (1843), while the general mortality was 1 in 31 of the population, 1845 children died under that age. Supposing, therefore, that all the mothers had continued to nurse their children for above twelve months had these children lived, as is stated by Dr Rainy to be the case with some of them, then the time of nursing of no less than 501 of the mothers would be shortened, and an additional succession of births to that amount might be expected during that and the following year, in consequence of the higher mortality in 1843. But that I may not overstate the case, as 310 of these children died under the age of six months, that number must be considerably within the amount of additional births which were to be expected to be recorded in the registers, and yet the population, instead of having increased to this amount, would still be 101 under what it would have been had the first 501 infants lived; and not only so, but as nearly a year must expire between the deaths of the first infants and the births of those that supply their places, the distance of that length of time between the succeeding generations, would act as a check to the usual rate of increase in the population.

I have not been fortunate enough to procure a copy of Mr Doubleday's work on population, and any remark I may have to make upon his theory, must be founded upon what is stated in the *British Quarterly Review*, and upon the general remarks on the same subject which appeared in the

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\* To show that the proportions of deaths among infants at the early months in *Glasgow*, to the whole deaths under one year of age, are not very different from what they are elsewhere, I have calculated these proportions for the county of Lancashire, and I find, from the data given in the registrar-general's Sixth Annual Report, pages 70 and 71, that during 1842, for that county, the deaths of males and females, under the age of one month, amounted to 27 per cent. of the whole deaths under one year of age; the total deaths under two months, to 38 per cent.; under three months, to 46 per cent.; and the total deaths under the age of six months, to 65 per cent. of the whole deaths under one year.



*Glasgow Argus.* The remarks in these publications, founded on the tables drawn up by myself, are of too general a character to denote what particular portions of these tables are alluded to, with the exception of the proof they afford of the number of marriages among the poorer classes not being so great during years of "distress and scarcity" as in years of prosperity; and the facts contained in the preceding pages, fully corroborate this statement. The table of Mr Chadwick, however, the greater part of which is given in the *British Quarterly*, page 448, requires particular notice. The writer in that *Review* states that, "In Mr Chadwick's appendix is a table of the ratio of births and deaths, in four different districts of various wealth and poverty. He takes Herefordshire, the healthiest county and best conditioned, as a standard, and the results are most valuable. They show that as poverty kills, it also creates; and as the deaths thicken, the births multiply! It is as follows":—

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE AGE OF DEATH.	Births to Population.	Deaths to Population.	EXCESS OVER COUNTY OF HEREFORD.	
	Years.			Deaths.	Births.
1. RICHEST.					
Population, 120,678 .	35	1 to 41	1 to 42	966	145
2. NOT SO RICH.					
Population, 311,022 .	30	1 to 39	1 to 46	1836	689
3. POORER.					
Population, 774,937 .	27	1 to 33	1 to 40	7457	5718
4. POOREST.					
Population, 663,290 .	23	1 to 30	1 to 41	5795	6822

If it is to be inferred, when the writer states that this table needs no comment, that there is a greater proportionate increase of population among the fourth or poorest class, noticed in the table, than there is among the first or richest class, I would, with all deference, observe, that the contents of the table must be subjected to a rigid analysis, their elements more clearly ascertained, and their relative bearings upon this question duly weighed, before any such inference can be drawn from it. Were the two columns giving the proportions of births and of deaths, to the respective populations, to decide the question, there would certainly be no difficulty in coming to a conclusion on the matter. But when it is distinctly stated, in the first column of the table, that the average age at death in the first class is as high as 35 years, and in the fourth and poorest class as low as 23 years, which proves that in the fourth class a *very large* proportion of the people die at the early ages, over those of the early ages belonging to the first class; and, as I have shown, there is uniformly a very great proportion of them cut off under the age of one year, and even at the very earliest months, whose places, to a great extent, are, in the ordinary course of nature, supplied by a more rapid succession of births, it is obvious that, before it can be admitted that there is a greater increase of population in

the fourth class than in the first, it must be shown how many of the infants of the fourth class, included in the amount of births stated as 1 in 30, are removed by death, compared with the infants removed by death in the first class, included in the births stated at 1 in 41. It also requires to be shown, how many of the births included in the proportions given for both classes, belong to the females whose times of nursing were shortened by the early deaths of their first infants. The recording of the births of these succeeding infants in the registers, evidently shows two births for one living child; and when the mortality is high, in some cases, neither of them may be living when the lists are made up, from which these proportions of births are given. Again, on referring to the original table drawn up by Mr Chadwick, there is a column which is entirely omitted in the table of which the above is a copy,\* which shows that the average age of the living in the first class is 27·11 years, whereas, in the fourth class, it is 26·5 years. A pretty strong proof—provided the population is not of a fluctuating nature—that a greater proportion of the children born in the first class arrive at maturity, than in the fourth.

I am precluded from entering, in a satisfactory manner, upon this subject, as respects Glasgow, from the extraordinary delay which has taken place in the introduction of a legislative measure for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths for Scotland. By proper care, we can arrive at correct information as to the amount of marriages and deaths; but our registers of births, in a question of this nature, are quite useless. Neither am I in possession of the necessary details to enable me properly to analyze the contents of the preceding table; yet, from the attention I have paid to it, I am inclined to come to an opposite conclusion to that of the writer in the *British Quarterly Review*.

With regard to the abstract of marriages, births, and deaths, given in the 449th page of the *Review*, as taken from the reports of the registrar-general, I may very shortly remark, that in the years following those in which there is the greatest increase in the number of recorded deaths, there is the greatest increase in the amount of recorded births. Without asserting that the cause I have assigned is sufficient to account for the whole increase in the amount of births which appear to have taken place—whether the increase of births from year to year may not in part have arisen from the system of registration in England becoming more and more perfect—from other causes not yet properly developed—or whether it may not, in some degree, have arisen from the cause assigned by Mr Doubleday, it is enough, in the mean time, that I have called attention to preceding facts, and future investigations may lead to more satisfactory conclusions on this important subject.

It appears that Mr Doubleday “maintains that increase and decrease are in the *inverse ratio* with the quantity and quality of aliment—that plenty produces sterility and scarcity fecundity.” I have already stated, that our registers of births are very imperfect. So far as they go, however, they exhibit some remarkable facts on this part of the subject, in so far at least as the increase or decrease in the amount of twin births indicates a greater or less fecundity.

As all the clergymen of the established church require a certificate to be produced from the session-clerk that the names of the children are

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\* Sanatory Inquiry Report—Supplement, Interment in Towns, page 217.



recorded in the registers, before they are baptized, the deficiency in the amount of recorded births chiefly arises from the dissenters not following the same plan. It is obvious from this, that the births recorded in our registers, are very uniformly among the same people, and though defective in numbers, they may be relied upon in a question of this nature.

During the latter part of 1836, and the greater part of 1837, the poorer classes in Glasgow were in a state of great privation; and in 1837, instead of an increase in the amount of twin births, as was to be expected, according to Mr Doubleday's theory, there was a decrease of ten twin children. During the following year, the 4lb. loaf had risen from  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., nor was trade very prosperous, and yet there was a still greater decrease of fourteen twin children among the limited number of births recorded in our registers. But the most striking example, and that which first called my attention to the subject, is yet to be adduced. During 1842, the working classes in Glasgow were again in an extraordinary state of privation, numbers of them being only kept from starvation by work being provided for them at very moderate wages, and in some cases food also, by voluntary contributions from the more wealthy classes. This excessive depression commenced in 1841, and was not *fully* removed till the latter part of 1843. In 1841, I find there was again a decrease to the amount of eight twin children. In 1842, there was a still greater decrease of fourteen twin children; and in 1843, a year in which trade had greatly improved, and food was cheap, there was an increase of twelve twin children, and one birth of triplets. The state of the working classes in Glasgow, during the latter part of 1843, and more especially during 1844, was one of, perhaps, unexampled prosperity, both on account of the cheapness and good quality of their food, and the abundance of employment, together with a higher rate of wages in numerous instances; and during that year there was an additional increase of thirty-six twin children. What renders the case still more striking, is that the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, who has favoured me with an extract from his private register of baptisms for the last twenty years, as formerly noticed, finds that, on the average of the nineteen years previous to 1844, he had baptized 5·6 twin children annually; while in 1844, he baptized no less than twenty-six twin children.

It does not therefore appear that these facts, as recorded in our registers, go far to support the theory of Mr Doubleday—that “plenty produces sterility, and scarcity fecundity.”



## MORTALITY, 1843.

By referring to Table First, it will be observed that the burials* during 1843, amounted to . . . . .	10,360
And in 1842, they amounted to . . . . .	8,019
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Showing an increase of burials, in 1843, amounting to . . . . .	2,341

The still-born children and premature births amounted, in 1843, to 901. These being deducted from the number of burials, show the total number of deaths to have been 9459.

The burials to the estimated population in 1843, are therefore as . . . . . 1 to 29·056, or 3·441 per cent.  
 And the deaths, exclusive of still-born children, as . . . . . 1 to 31·824, or 3·142 per cent.  
 The average annual amount of deaths, exclusive of still-born children, for the *five* years ending with 1843, to the population, as ascertained by the census for 1841, is as . . . . . 1 to 33·541, or 2·981 per cent.

## MORTALITY, 1844.

By referring to Table Fourth, it will be observed that, during 1844, the burials including still-born children, amounted to . . . . .	8,092
And in 1843, they amounted to . . . . .	10,360
	<hr/>
Showing that the decrease of burials in 1844, is . . . . .	2,268

The still-born children and premature births amounted, in 1844, to 725. These being deducted from the number of burials, show the total amount of deaths to have been 7367.

The burials to the estimated population, in 1844, are therefore as . . . . . 1 to 38·507, or 2·596 per cent.  
 And the deaths, exclusive of still-born children, as . . . . . 1 to 42·296, or 2·364 per cent.  
 The average annual amount of deaths, exclusive of still-born children, for the *seven* years ending with 1844, to the population, as ascertained by the census for 1841, is as . . . . . 1 to 35·042, or 2·853 per cent.

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\* It has to be observed, that in the amount of burials here stated is included still-born children and premature births. This is particularly to be noticed in making comparisons between the results brought forward in the reports of the registrar-general for England, and those exhibited in these pages. The results here given under the head of "*deaths*" correspond with those comprehended in the registrar-general's reports—still-born children and premature births not being included in either.

## PROPORTION OF MALE AND FEMALE DEATHS.

During the seven years ending with 1844, the male deaths amounted to 28,529, and the female deaths to 27,820; the total deaths during these seven years being 56,349, and the proportion of deaths being 97·51 females to every 100 males.

The average annual amount of male deaths during the seven years ending with 1844, is 4075 $\frac{4}{7}$ , and the female deaths, 3974 $\frac{2}{7}$ ; the total average annual amount of deaths during these years being 8049 $\frac{6}{7}$ .

The average annual amount of population for the seven years ending with 1844, is that obtained by the census for 1841. By that census, the males within the limits of the bills of mortality, including those who were temporarily absent at the time the census was taken, amounted to 134,064, and the females to 148,023. The total population at that period being 282,087; and the proportion of the living being 110·41 females for every 100 males.

The average annual number of male deaths during these seven years, compared to the males living in 1841,

is therefore as . . . . . 1 to 32·894, or 3·040 per cent.

The average annual number of female

deaths, during these seven years, to the

females living in 1841, is as . . . . . 1 to 37·245, or 2·684 per cent.

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Difference . . . . . 0·356

The female life in Glasgow and suburbs, on the average of these seven years, is therefore better than the male life by 0·356 per cent.; while the average annual amount of male deaths is 2·485 per cent. greater than the number of female deaths.\* The female life in Glasgow, on the average of the five years preceding 1842, was better than the male life by 0·462 per cent.; while the number of male deaths, on the average of the same years, was 5·303 per cent. greater than the number of female deaths. The proportionate improvement of the male to the female life, on the average of the last seven years, arises chiefly from the epidemic which prevailed during 1843, having, contrary to the usual course of epidemic fever in Glasgow, cut off a much larger proportion of females than of males, causing the total amount of female deaths, for that year, to exceed the male deaths, by 3·72 per cent. On examining the mortality bill for 1837, I find that the fever (typhus) which prevailed with great violence during that year, cut off 19·53 per cent. more males than females, and the total excess of male over female deaths during the year, was 11·88 per cent. During the years in which typhus prevailed, a similar result was produced. In 1843, however, the fever which then prevailed caused a much greater amount of sickness than typhus fever did, and though the proportionate mortality to the sickness was less, it fell with the greatest violence on the female part of the population, of whom there was an excess of deaths amounting to 8·34 per cent. over the male deaths by that disease.

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\*—This apparent discrepancy between the comparative value of male and female life in Glasgow, and the comparison of the total male and female deaths, arises, of course, from there being a greater number of females than of males living, as noticed above.

I have omitted to give, in the annexed table, the comparative value of male and female life in Glasgow for each year respectively, as we have no exact enumeration of the amount of males and females living during each year. The following results, exhibited for an average of seven and of five years, are as satisfactory as I am at present enabled to give, as it is evident that these results must vary in some degree, according to the nature of the diseases most prevalent during the period for which the calculation is made. From the following table it will be perceived that there is a considerable variety in the excess of male and of female deaths for the different years.

TABLE FORTY-SEVENTH.

Exhibiting the Amount of Male and Female Deaths in Glasgow, exclusive of Still-born Children, for the seven years ending with 1844, and the Proportions which the Total Deaths bear to the Population during the respective years.

YEARS.	Population	DEATHS.					Proportion of Mortality to Population being as
		Males.	Females.	Excess of Male Deaths.	Excess of Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.	
				per cent.	per cent.		
1838	255,390	3,490	3,442	1·37	..	6,932	1 to 36·84, or 2·71 per cent.
1839	264,010	3,898	3,627	6·95	..	7,525	1 to 35·08, or 2·85 do.
1840	272,900	4,470	4,351	2·66	..	8,821	1 to 30·93, or 3·23 do.
1841	282,087	4,514	4,372	3·14	..	8,886	1 to 31·75, or 3·14 do.
1842	291,600	3,755	3,604	4·01	..	7,359	1 to 39·62, or 2·52 do.
1843	301,000	4,643	4,816	..	3·59	9,459	1 to 31·82, or 3·14 do.
1844	311,600	3,759	3,608	4·01	..	7,367	1 to 42·29, or 2·36 do.
The total average annual deaths to the mean population for these seven years, is as 1 to 35·04, or 2·85 per cent.; and the average excess of male deaths over the female deaths, is 2·54 per cent.							

During the years in which fever prevailed, not only in Glasgow, but also in various other towns in Scotland, I have observed that there has been a considerable excess of the male over the female deaths by that disease, and that the proportionate excess has been very uniformly the same. In former publications I have shown that there are specific laws which regulate the proportionate amount of deaths at different ages, by various diseases, the results I have hitherto exhibited, however, have been for males and females inclusive. In the prosecution of our investigations in this department of vital statistics, the degree of intensity with which any disease falls on male or on female life may afford a distinguishing characteristic of the disease.

The fever which prevailed in Glasgow and elsewhere in 1843, differed from typhus fever to a remarkable extent, in the amount of deaths to the numbers attacked by the disease; yet, as will afterwards be shown, the proportionate amount of deaths at the various ages, in Glasgow, was very nearly the same by that disease, as in the cases of typhus fever exhibited for Edinburgh and Glasgow, on average of years, in my last publication. The general and considerable excess of female deaths over the male deaths, must be considered as one of the distinguishing characteristics of the fever



of 1843,\* and it will also be observed, from the publication of Dr R. S. Orr's "Statistical Tables of the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow," p. 17. "The average residence of the patients appears to have been uniformly longer in the female than in the male cases, by from one to three days."

Besides the excess of female deaths over the male deaths, as exhibited in the fever columns of disease, Table Thirty-Sixth, for 1843, it has to be noticed that, as the working classes in Glasgow very generally gave the name of influenza to the epidemic of that year, the deaths on their report were frequently entered in the public registers under the head of influenza, instead of fever; whereas, it is well known, that there were very few, if any, cases of influenza in Glasgow at the time; in proof of which, it may be stated, that none of these cases were reported as influenza from the Royal Infirmary. It is necessary, therefore, in treating of the fever cases of 1843, to include the cases recorded in the public registers as influenza—which cases comprehended, with a very slight exception, the whole of the cases included under the head "Catarrh" in the disease Table Thirty-Sixth. The whole amount of deaths by fever, in 1843, may therefore be correctly stated at 2,000; of these, 916 were males and 1084 females, being an excess of 18·34 per cent. of female deaths over male deaths, by fever, during that year.

## MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES.

TABLE FORTY-EIGHTH.

Comparison of the Amount of Deaths, at different Ages, for 1843, with the Amount of Deaths, at the same Ages, for 1842.

AGES.	Amount of Deaths at these Ages in 1843.	PROPORTIONS TO THE WHOLE DEATHS, AND COMPARISON OF THE AMOUNT OF DEATHS, DURING TWO YEARS.			
		Per-centage of Deaths at these Ages, to the whole Deaths for 1843.	Per-centage of Deaths at same Ages, for 1842.	Excess of Deaths at these Ages, in 1843. Per Cent.	Excess of Deaths at these Ages, in 1842. Per Cent.
Under 5 years .	3803	40·20	49·16	. .	8·96
5 years and under 20 .	983	10·39	11·99	. .	1·60
20 and under 60 .	3011	31·83	25·84	5·99	. .
60 and under 80 .	1373	14·51	10·38	4·13	. .
80 and upwards .	289	3·05	2·60	0·45	. .
Total deaths in 1843	9459	100·00	100·00	. .	. .

It has hitherto been considered that a high per-centage of deaths at the

\* It is remarked by Dr Orr, in his very satisfactory "Statistical Tables of the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow," that as the fever of 1843 "declined, the typhus and common continued fever cases began to appear, from having previously, for almost nine months, been scarcely ever seen, so completely did the epidemic take their place."

early ages, in cities and elsewhere, indicates an unhealthy locality, and that a large proportion of the inhabitants are in uncomfortable or destitute circumstances. This may still be considered a pretty correct general rule to guide us in forming an estimate of the sanatory state of any community, when all the circumstances of the case are duly weighed. The preceding table shews, however, that were single years taken as the basis of such calculations, very fallacious results would be obtained. In my last publication of this nature, I entered at some length into the causes of the very favourable sanatory condition of the population of Glasgow, during 1842, and to which I have now to refer. It may be enough at present to notice that the mortality, exclusive of still-born, in 1842, was only as 1 to 39·62 of the total population; whereas, in 1843, it was 1 to 31·82 and yet it will be seen, from the foregoing table, that in 1842 the proportionate excess of deaths under five years of age to the whole deaths, was 8·96 per cent. greater than the proportionate amount of deaths at the same age in 1843.

To ascertain the cause of the greater proportion of deaths among children to the whole deaths in 1842 (during which year the mortality in the city was very low) than in 1843, when the mortality was high, we have only to look to the diseases which prevailed during the different years, and to investigate the law of mortality for these diseases at the various ages, and the cause, so far as the mere ages are concerned, will be fully explained. Examples showing the laws of mortality at different ages by various diseases will be found in the Vital Statistics of Glasgow for 1841 and 1842, and I shall have occasion to make a few remarks on the same subject in the present publication. In the meantime, it will be instructive to compare the per-centage of the whole population cut off by fever and eruptive diseases, on the average of the seven years ending with 1844, and the per-centage of deaths by these diseases for 1843. Typhus and other fevers, it will be observed, fall with by far the greatest severity on the more mature and advanced ages, while the eruptive diseases are almost exclusively confined to the very early ages.

By referring to Table Thirty-Ninth, it will be found that, on the average of the last seven years, of the whole population, ( $0·315$  fever +  $0·047$  catarrh) =  $0·362$  per cent. were cut off by fever\* and catarrh;  $0·170$  per cent. by measles;  $0·112$  per cent. by scarlet fever; and  $0·108$  per cent. by small-pox. And by referring to Table Thirty-Sixth, it will be seen that, of the whole deaths for 1843, the deaths by fever out of the total population amounted to  $0·464$  + catarrh  $0·252$  =  $0·716$  per cent.; the deaths by measles to  $0·067$  per cent.; by scarlet fever to  $0·083$  per cent.; and by small-pox to  $0·050$  per cent. Thus it will be seen that, during 1843, the deaths by fever (including those by influenza, as the prevailing epidemic was popularly called) were double the amount of fever cases on the average of the last seven years, while the total deaths by eruptive diseases, in 1843, amounted only to  $0·200$  per cent. of the population, or very nearly the

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\* It is necessary, for reasons already stated, to include along with *fever* the cases of influenza recorded in the registers for 1843. As these are classed, agreeably to the arrangement of the diseases as shown in the appendix, under the head of catarrh; and as these cases cannot now be separated for preceding years, I have thought it proper, in this comparison, to exhibit all the cases given under the head of catarrh along with fever for the years of comparison.



half of the deaths by these diseases, on the average of the same years, amounting, as they did, to 0·391 per cent. of the population.

So far then as the ages are concerned, the immediate cause of the excess of deaths at the more mature and higher ages, during 1843, is sufficiently apparent, in which year it will be seen from the table, that there was an excess from twenty to sixty years of age, over those in 1842, at the same age, amounting to 5·99 per cent. over the average amount of deaths for a series of years at the same ages. It will also be seen that from sixty to eighty years the excess, during 1843, amounted to 4·13 per cent.; and from eighty years upwards to 0·45 per cent. Any remarks I may have to make relative to the causes of the excessive mortality by fever in 1843, will properly fall to be given under the section, "*Causes of Excessive Mortality.*" It is enough at present to point out the principal diseases that occasioned such a striking difference in the amount of deaths at the various ages for 1843; and the results now exhibited still more clearly prove, what I on a former occasion took an opportunity of stating, viz., that were our data sufficiently complete to allow of the law of mortality at different ages being accurately ascertained for all diseases, then the total amount of deaths by each disease being given, they would enable us to calculate with precision the ages at which the total deaths in that locality had taken place.

There are other diseases for which the law of mortality at the different ages has been pretty accurately ascertained for Glasgow, such as those classed under the head of bowel complaints, whooping-cough, and croup, which necessarily affect the difference in the amount of deaths observable in the preceding table; but, on examining the Tables Thirty-Sixth and Thirty-Ninth, it will be found that the amount of deaths by these diseases for 1843, is much nearer an equality with that for the average of years, than it is for the cases above stated. *The proportionate amount of deaths, at the different ages, caused by these diseases respectively, will be found under the section "Physical laws," which appear to govern the amount of deaths by the several diseases.*

TABLE FORTY-NINTH.

Comparison of the Amount of Deaths, at different Ages, for 1844; with the Amount of Deaths, at the same Ages, for 1843.

AGES.	Amount of Deaths at these Ages in 1844.	PROPORTIONS TO THE WHOLE DEATHS, AND COMPARISON OF THE AMOUNT OF DEATHS, DURING TWO YEARS.			
		Per-centage of Deaths at these Ages, to the whole Deaths in 1844	Per-centage of Deaths at the same Ages, to the whole Deaths, for 1843.	Excess of Deaths at these Ages, in 1844. Per Cent.	Excess of Deaths at these Ages, in 1843. Per Cent.
Under 5 years .	3155	42·48	40·20	2·62	. .
5 and under 20 .	879	11·93	10·39	1·54	. .
20 and under 60 .	2264	30·73	31·83	. .	1·10
60 and under 80 .	842	11·42	14·51	. .	3·09
80 and upwards .	227	3·08	3·05	0·03	. .
Total deaths in 1844	7367	100·00	100·00	. .	. .



From the preceding table, it will be observed that there is still an excess at the more mature ages in 1843, over the amount of deaths in 1844 at the same ages, although in 1844 there is a very great reduction in the number of fever cases, amounting to nearly two-thirds. It has to be noticed, however, that during 1844 there was a very considerable *increase* in the number of deaths by eruptive diseases, over those for 1843, amounting to 0·104 per cent. of the population; whereas, in 1843, the deaths by eruptive diseases, altogether amounted only to 0·200 per cent. of the population; those in 1844 amounting to 0·304 per cent. By a careful examination of the disease tables for the respective years, it will be seen that other diseases besides fever, which fall most heavily on the higher ages, were more prevalent in 1843 than in 1844. It will also be observed that in 1843 the number of deaths under the head “aged” is 0·029 per cent. of the population above the amount of the same deaths on the average of years; and in 1844, the deaths under that head amount to 0·036 per cent. less of the population than on the average of years.

From the preceding table it will be observed that the greatest proportionate amount of deaths in 1843, is from 60 to 80 years, amounting to 3·09 per cent.; and in 1844, the greatest proportionate *excess* of deaths is under 5 years, amounting to 2·62 per cent.

TABLE FIFTIETH.

Comparison of the Amount of Deaths, at different Ages, for the five years ending with 1844; with the Amount of Deaths, at the same Ages, for the five years ending with 1839.

AGES.	Amount of Deaths at these Ages, for the five years ending with 1844.	Amount of Deaths at the same Ages, for the five years ending with 1839.	Proportions to the whole Deaths, and Comparisons of the Average Excess of Deaths, during each series of years.			
			Per-centage of Deaths at these Ages, to the whole Deaths for the years ending with 1844.	Per-centage of Deaths at the same Ages, to the whole Deaths for the years ending with 1839.	Proportionate Excess of Deaths, on the Average of years ending with 1844.	Proportionate Excess of Deaths, on the Average of five years ending with 1839.
Under 5 years .	18,711	18,167	44·66	45·00	. .	0·34
5 and under 20 .	4,954	4,482	11·82	11·10	0·72	. .
20 and under 60	12,331	12,022	29·43	29·78	. .	0·35
60 and under 80	4,820	4,602	11·50	11·40	0·10	. .
80 and upwards	1,076	1,093	2·56	2·70	. .	0·14
	41,892	40,366	100·00	100·00	. .	. .

Before attempting to analyse the proportionate results contained in the foregoing table, it may be as well to notice, that although there is an excess of 1526 deaths during the five years ending with 1844, over the amount of deaths for the five years ending with 1839, yet, as the population of Glasgow has continued rapidly to increase, it will be found that the average annual amount of deaths, for the five years ending with

1844, to the mean population of these years, is as 1 to 34·80, or 2·87 per cent.; whereas the average annual amount of deaths for the five years ending with 1839, to the mean population, amounts to 1 in 30·60, or 3·26 per cent. The first of these five years, therefore, was considerably more destructive to human life in Glasgow, than the latter five years. This circumstance, however, in the event of the diseases that prevailed in Glasgow for the different periods having been of an uniform character, ought not to affect the proportionate mortality at the different ages, as exhibited in the above table; and it will be seen, that the difference in the proportionate mortality, at the ages specified for these periods, is not great.

Although, with the exception of fever and eruptive diseases, and a few others, we cannot show the effect of the laws of mortality at different ages for all the diseases classified in the preceding tables, since some of them, as recorded in our burying-ground registers, cannot be much depended upon; yet, as the deaths by fever and eruptive fevers form a very large proportion of the deaths which take place in Glasgow, it may be satisfactory to examine how far these diseases come into operation in producing the comparatively small variations in the proportionate amount of deaths at different ages observable in the preceding table.

On examining the Mortality Bills for the last ten years, it will be found that the deaths by fever during the first five, ending with 1839, amounted to 4788; so that 0·387 per cent. of the population were, on an average, cut off by that disease each year; whereas, the deaths by fever, during the succeeding five years, ending with 1844, amounted to 4866;\* but from the increase in the number of inhabitants of Glasgow, these deaths by fever amounted to 0·333 per cent. of the population on the average of these five years. As it is found (see section on the "*Physical laws which appear to govern the amount of deaths at different ages, by the several diseases,*") that fever falls much more severely on our population from twenty to sixty years of age, than at any of the other ages; and, as it will be seen from the foregoing figures, that there is an excess of 0·054 per cent. of the population cut off by fever in the first series of years, *i. e.*, in the series of five years ending with 1839, over the series of five years ending with 1844, we are led to expect that there would be an excess in the proportionate amount of total deaths at these ages for the first series of years. From the preceding table it will be seen that this is the case, and that for the five years ending with 1839, the proportionate excess of deaths, between twenty and sixty years to the whole deaths, amounts to 0·35 per cent. above those at the same ages for the five years ending with 1844.

Again, it is found from the Mortality Bills, that the deaths by eruptive diseases, *viz.* measles, scarlet fever, and small pox, amounted to 5734 for the five years ending with 1839; so that on an average 0·464 per cent. of the population were cut off annually by these diseases during the first five years stated in the foregoing table. During the five years ending with 1844, the deaths by eruptive diseases amounted to 5397; so that 0·370 per cent. of the increased population, each year, were cut off by eruptive diseases during the succeeding five years. On examining the tables giving the *amount of deaths at different ages to the whole deaths* by each disease respectively, it will be found the deaths by the eruptive diseases fall almost

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\* It may be proper to state, that the cases of influenza are not included for either of these series of years.



exclusively at the early ages, and most severely on children under five years of age. And as it appears, from the foregoing figures, that there was an *excess* of deaths by these diseases, for the five years ending with 1839, over the deaths by the same diseases for the five years ending with 1844, amounting on an average to 0·094 per cent. of the population each year, we are led to expect that the proportionate amount of deaths under five years of age to the whole deaths, would be greater for the five years ending with 1839, than for the five years ending with 1844. This is shown to be the case by the preceding table; the proportionate amount of deaths under five years of age to the whole deaths, for the five years ending with 1839, being greater than for the same number of years ending with 1844, by 0·34 per cent.

These examples afford a striking proof in favour of what I have advanced on former occasions, as to the propriety of investigating, from accurate data, the laws of mortality at different ages by the various diseases. It will be seen from the several examples now brought forward that, where the mortality is only stated for one or two years, without taking into account the particular diseases which at the time prevailed among the people, no reliance can be placed on the proportionate amount of the different ages at death, as indicating the sanatory condition of any given population. Table Forty-Eighth, exhibiting the comparative amount of deaths for 1843 and 1842, together with the remarks upon the results, show the fallacy of taking the very high mortality at the early ages, for one year, as an indication of that year being more unhealthy than another, in which the mortality at the early ages bears a smaller proportion to the whole deaths; and even when the deaths at different ages for a series of years are brought forward, care must be taken that two of the years, in which those epidemics occur which sweep off excessive numbers of our population, are not included in the same series. Such years of excessive mortality seem to occur periodically, arising from causes that now appear to be satisfactorily traced, especially in the case of fevers—as I shall have occasion to notice when treating of the causes of a high mortality in large towns.

The two series of years given in the preceding table, are favourable for a just comparison, inasmuch as each of the series includes one of those years in which the amount of deaths by fever was excessive, and consequently an unusual number of deaths took place at the higher ages during these years. It is obvious, however, that were a column introduced giving the proportionate amount of deaths at different ages for the seven years including 1837 and 1843, (years of excessive fever,) the proportion of deaths at the ages specified in the table would be very different. As, however, we have no statement in the Mortality Bills, of the diseases which caused death, for an earlier date than 1835, I have, in the preceding example, confined the comparison of the ages at death to periods of five years. The following table, exhibiting a comparison of the *deaths* to the *living* at various ages, for periods of seven years, though not so satisfactory as I could wish, is still instructive.

TABLE FIFTY-FIRST.

Giving a comparison of the proportions of Deaths to the living at different Ages, for the seven years ending 31st December, 1841; with the proportions of Deaths to the living at the same Ages, for the seven years ending 31st December, 1844. The population obtained by the Census of 1841 forming the basis of these calculations for both series of years.

AGES.	Population Living at these Ages in 1841.	(1st Series.) FOR THE SEVEN YEARS ENDING WITH 1841.		(2nd Series.) FOR THE SEVEN YEARS ENDING WITH 1844.		Excess of Deaths at these Ages for the First Series of years.  per cent.	Excess of Deaths at these Ages for the Second Series of years.  per cent.
		Total Deaths at the specified Ages, for the seven years ending with 1841.	Per-centage of the Average Annual Deaths to the Population living at the same Ages in 1841.	Total Deaths at the specified Ages, for the seven years ending with 1844.	Per-centage of the Average Annual Deaths to the Population living at the same Ages in 1841.		
Under 1 year	8,368	11,087	18.92	11,062	18.88	0.04	. .
1 and under 2	7,571	7,971	15.04	7,411	13.98	1.06	. .
2       "       5	20,453	7,244	5.05	7,148	4.99	0.06	. .
5       "       10	30,234	3,413	1.61	3,379	1.59	0.02	. .
10       "       15	29,621	1,442	0.69	1,452	0.70	. .	0.01
15       "       20	31,468	1,834	0.83	1,763	0.80	0.03	. .
20       "       30	62,782	4,713	1.07	4,423	1.00	0.07	. .
30       "       40	40,709	4,675	1.64	4,364	1.53	0.11	. .
40       "       50	25,544	4,356	2.43	4,220	2.36	0.07	. .
50       "       60	13,409	3,433	3.65	3,263	3.47	0.18	. .
60       "       70	8,044	3,566	6.33	3,464	6.15	0.18	. .
70       "       75	2,210	1,744	11.27	1,748	11.29	. .	0.02
75       "       80	881	1,134	18.38	1,196	19.39	. .	1.01
80       "       85	586	920	22.42	933	22.74	. .	0.32
85       "       90	141	351	35.56	338	34.24	1.32	. .
90       "       95	48	132	39.28	137	40.77	. .	1.49
95       "       100	16	38	33.92	35	31.25	2.67	. .
100 and upwards	2	20	142.85	13	92.85	50.00	. .
Totals	282,087	58,073	2.94	56,349	2.85	0.09	. .

In estimating the total population of Glasgow for the intermediate years of the census, our data are sufficiently complete to assure us of the accuracy of results, founded upon these calculations, exhibiting the proportionate mortality for different years; but our data are much too incomplete to enable us with accuracy to estimate the *ages* of the population for the intermediate years of the census. In the foregoing table it will therefore be found that the proportions of deaths to the living at the various ages are calculated for the living population, as obtained by the census of 1841, both for the seven years ending with 1841, and for the seven years ending with 1844. For the latter series of years, the population obtained



by the census of 1841, satisfactorily forms the mean population; while for the first series of years, the population for which the proportions are given is for the last year of the series—consequently the proportions of the deaths to the living show more favourably for the mortality during the years preceding 1841, than would be the case were we enabled to base these calculations on the ages of the population living in 1838, the mean population for that series of years; yet, as the data from which these proportions are derived have been obtained from the most accurate sources of information—allowance being made for the uniformly low proportions of the deaths at the different ages—they will suit our purpose better than if these proportions were based on calculations of a more hypothetical nature for the amount of population at the various ages for 1838.

It has also to be noticed, that the four years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, are common to each of the series of years of comparison. To include the deaths for 1844 among the years for which the average amount of deaths is taken, it becomes necessary to include all the deaths for the several years to the beginning of 1838, to allow of the population for 1841 forming the mean population of these years; and to introduce seven years of comparison with these, for which the diseases that caused death are known, it becomes necessary to commence with 1835, as none of the fatal cases of disease were recorded in our Bills of Mortality previous to that date. It is evident, therefore, that the differences in the proportions exhibited in the table, must have arisen from a difference in the intensity or in the character of the fatal diseases during the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, and those during 1842, 1843, and 1844.

Notwithstanding the low proportions exhibited in the table of the average annual deaths to the living at different ages, arising from these proportions being taken for the population of the last year of the series, 1841, instead of 1838, the mean year for which the deaths are brought forward, it will be observed that there is an excess of deaths during the first over the second series of years, amounting on the total deaths to 0·09 per cent.; and with the exception of the ages between ten and fifteen years, there is an excess at all the ages up to seventy years; at the ages from seventy to eighty-five years, it will be seen that there is an excess of deaths during the second series of years; at eighty-five and under ninety years, there is a more considerable excess of deaths during the first series; at ninety and under ninety-five years, the excess of deaths again changes to the second series; and from ninety-five years upwards the excess of deaths is still more considerable during the first series of years.

It is rather singular, that during the seven years previous to 1841, the average annual amount of deaths at a hundred years and upwards should have amounted to 42·8 per cent. more than the number living above that age when the census was taken. There is little room to doubt the general accuracy with which the ages at death are recorded in our burying-ground registers. Some doubts, however, having been expressed as to the correctness of some of the very high ages, I required information to be given to me immediately on burials taking place of persons at very high ages. In one or two of the cases I took upon myself to investigate, I found there was a doubt as to a year or two of the age of the party buried, but upon the whole, the age had been as accurately rendered as could be well ascertained. In the case of one Irish woman, whose age was reported at the time of her death to be one hundred and three years, I found that she had

a son living in vigorous health at eighty-two years of age, and more than one daughter above seventy; I had therefore no reason to doubt the age of the mother, and gave up prosecuting the inquiry farther. One very remarkable circumstance in the history of this old woman was, that six months before her death, she had walked from Lanark to Glasgow, a distance of twenty-six miles, in two days.

I have shown in the Vital Statistics of Glasgow for 1841 and 1842, pages 68 and 69, that notwithstanding the very defective nature of our registers of births, it appears from data obtained from the census of 1841, taken in connection with the mortality among children, that there is a greater proportion of deaths under one year of age to the births in Glasgow than in other towns of Scotland. Without recapitulating the facts stated in that publication, it may be enough here to state, that for the average of years exhibited, the proportion of deaths to the living under one year of age is 18·90 per cent. in Glasgow. In Edinburgh, the proportionate amount of deaths at the same age is 17·18 per cent. of the living at that age. And in Perth, the deaths under one year only amount to 15·69 per cent. of the living at the same age. The foregoing table shows that the average annual deaths at that early age continue uniformly high in Glasgow. It will be seen that for the average of the seven years ending with 1841, the deaths amount to 18·92 per cent. of the living at the same age; and on the average of the seven years ending with 1844, the deaths are still as high as 18·88 per cent. of the living at that age. By referring to the publication just mentioned, it will be found that there is an excess of deaths in Glasgow, over other towns, at all the ages for children stated in the tables.

I have had frequent occasion, in these annual publications, to allude to the mortality among children being comparatively little when they are properly attended to, and supplied with abundance of nourishing food, comfortable clothing, air, and exercise. This is clearly proved by the facts elicited by Mr M'Culloch, in his work on the statistics of the British empire, and in the "Progress of the Nation," by Mr Porter of the board of trade; and it will be observed, from the foregoing table, that for the second series of years of comparison, a reduction of the deaths at one and under two years has taken place, amounting to 1·06 per cent.; at two and under five years, there is a reduction in the proportionate mortality of 0·06 per cent.; and under one year of age, there is a reduction of 0·04 per cent. This improvement of course belongs wholly to the latter three years of the series, and if separated from the other years, the proportionate improvement would be found to be much greater over the first three years of the first series. It may be proper here to remark, that there are abundant materials before me to prove that the great excess of deaths among children is peculiar to the working classes, who are frequently subjected to severe privations from a deficiency of employment, and in a vast number of cases from sickness, over which they have no control; and unfortunately in too many instances by their own imprudence. In so far as intemperance is concerned, however, it is gratifying to find, that since the eyes of the people have been opened to its pernicious consequences to themselves, a very great improvement has taken place in this respect. And as the human being must be far sunk in reckless depravity who, callous to feelings of parental affection, and having the lives of his offspring to answer for, deprives them of the necessities and comforts of life merely for this baneful indul-



gence. The more that public attention is directed to this subject, a more decided improvement may be expected to take place in the temperance of the people.

The large proportion of infant mortality among the working classes, is stated for Preston, by the Rev. J. Clay, in his evidence contained in the first volume of the First Report of the Health of Towns Commission, page 167, to be  $55\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., while the gentry lose only  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. He farther says, page 174, "If the infant population of the working classes could have been reared amidst the advantages of food, air, attention, &c., which are afforded to the offspring of the upper classes," (in Preston,) "during the last six years, 3034 children would have reached five years of age, who, as it is, have been prematurely swept away by disease." I shall take another opportunity of showing that though, from the causes above stated, the mortality among the working classes is the highest, yet those among them who are prudent, industrious, and fortunate as to constant employment, appear to attain as high, if not higher, ages as any of the other classes of society.

In the meantime, without noticing the effect which consumption, and other diseases that fall more equally on different ages of the population, may have in producing the variation in the excess of deaths at several ages stated in the table under consideration, I may mention, that 3.99 per cent. of the population were annually cut off by fever, on the average of the first series of years. It may also be noticed that, during the first series of years, eruptive diseases cut off 0.471 per cent. of the average annual population. And during the second series of years, the average annual amount of deaths by eruptive diseases was only 0.391 per cent. of the mean population. The first of these diseases, fever, falls most severely at the ages from twenty to sixty years; and the second, eruptive diseases, at the very early ages, and accounts to a certain extent for the excess of deaths during the first series of years. The diseases that prevail among the aged are not so well ascertained, and the difference in the mortality at the higher ages cannot be so well accounted for. It will also be seen from the table, that there is an excess of deaths during the second series of years, at ten and under fifteen years of age. This is an age at which neither fevers nor eruptive diseases fall very severely; and some of the diseases, probably consumption, for which the law of mortality at the different ages has not been so satisfactorily ascertained, may have been the cause of the excess of deaths during that series of years.

**INFLUENCE OF THE SEASONS ON DISEASES.**—There is perhaps no part of this subject of more importance than to trace the fatal effects of various diseases at different ages in connection with the seasons. As, however, I entered upon this subject at some length in regard to the seven years ending with 1842, in my last publication of this nature, and as it would be desirable, before again entering upon such a laborious set of calculations, to have a more extended amount of facts *recorded*, to enable me to give a satisfactory comparison with the results already brought forward, it may be as well to postpone entering at any length upon this subject at present, and to refer to my former publication,\* in which it will be found, page 83, that, "Table Seventieth exhibits the amount of deaths each month at the ages of childhood, youth, manhood, old age, and extreme old age, for the seven years

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\* Vital Statistics of Glasgow, for 1841 and 1842.

1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, inclusive; and, from the proportions which the amount of deaths at these ages bear to the whole deaths each month, and also to the mean population of these years, we are enabled to come to a correct conclusion as to the months on which the mortality falls heaviest at these ages, and also the months in which it is least severe. Table Seventy-One is constructed on similar principles, exhibiting the deaths caused by the various diseases each month; and, as it now appears that the mortality at different ages by these diseases, is, *cæteris paribus*, uniformly in certain proportions to the whole amount of deaths by each disease respectively, we are enabled more clearly to trace the cause of variation in the amount of deaths at these ages by the various diseases.

Without recapitulating the facts contained in the tables referred to, showing the months in which particular diseases are most fatal, it may be enough here to state that the months most fatal to children under five years of age, are August and September. In these months, above one-half of the whole deaths take place, at that early period of life. On the average of the seven years ending with 1842, no less than 50·84 per cent. of the whole deaths during September are of children under that age, and in August they amount to 50·47 per cent. As, however, the total amount of deaths is less in September than in August on the average of these years, it will be found that the deaths of children under five years amount to 0·118 per cent. of the population in September, whereas they amount to 0·130 in August. The month most favourable to the health of children, *compared* with the *higher* ages, appears to be April; during this month, on the average of the same years, the deaths under five years of age amount to 41·77 per cent. of the whole deaths, and to 0·104 per cent. of the mean population. Yet the month in which the fewest deaths of children occur, is June; the proportion of deaths under five years of age, during that month, to the population, is 0·097 per cent.; and as this month is the healthiest for all ages, the proportion of deaths under that age amounts to 42·99 per cent. of the whole deaths during the month.

It will also be seen from the publication referred to, that the most striking feature in the table, exhibiting the proportionate amount of deaths among youth from five to twenty years, is, that the two months in which mortality falls heaviest on children, are the least fatal to *them*. It will also be found that these two months, August and September, are most favourable for adults from twenty to sixty years of age. The most favourable months for our aged population seem to be June and October. January seems, however, to be the most fatal for adults at all ages.

I could not satisfactorily abridge the observations which show that the high mortality in Glasgow, during some of the months, is to be traced to the prevalence of certain diseases in these months: on this subject I have, for the present, to refer to the publication alluded to above.



## PHYSICAL LAWS

WHICH APPEAR TO GOVERN THE AMOUNT OF DEATHS, AT DIFFERENT AGES, BY  
THE SEVERAL DISEASES.

In my last publication of this nature, I brought forward a variety of examples to show that the conclusion I had formerly come to, with regard to results I had obtained for Glasgow, and other large towns of Scotland, that there are specific laws which regulate the amount of deaths, at the different ages, by the several diseases, was equally well founded for corresponding results obtained for England and America. These examples seemed clearly to prove, that, *cæteris paribus*, the mortality at different ages, by these diseases, is uniformly in certain proportions to the amount of deaths by each disease respectively.

To ascertain the precise effects of these laws, and the causes that may be brought into operation to produce a variation in their results, is obviously of much importance, both for forwarding the science of vital statistics, and in the acquirement of a proper knowledge of the best modes of medical treatment, as well as the advantages they must afford in coming to a correct estimate of the relative social conditions of the people of various localities. In addition to this, life assurance and annuity tables, founded upon an accurate knowledge of these laws, must render them of more extensive application to the general circumstances of the people than they are at present.

Besides the usual examples I have for some years given, in these publications, of the proportions of deaths at different ages, by some of the best ascertained diseases which cause death in Glasgow, during each succeeding year, I have on this occasion an opportunity of showing similar results for the metropolis during 1842; and for twenty-four town districts of England during 1840, calculated from data obtained from the Fifth Report of the registrar-general.\* It was my intention to have made out a new set of calculations, founded on the averages of those already obtained, in order to form a standard of comparison for future investigations of this nature; but as I am informed by Mr Farr, that a more extended list of the ages at death, by the various causes, is to be given in a future report, I have postponed these averages, as I may at some future time be enabled to exhibit them for a more extended list of diseases. In the meantime, it will be found that the data already furnished in the registrar-general's Fifth Report, afford ample confirmation that the amount of deaths, at different ages, by the various diseases, is governed by specific laws.

It may be proper here to state, that although the male and female deaths by measles, under the different ages, are stated in the following table, I have only given the proportions for the males and females collectively, that the results may correspond with those brought forward in former publications. I have observed, however, that there is a variation in the proportionate

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\* Pages 288, 292, 296, and 300.

number of male and female deaths, under the different ages, by various diseases, and I shall take another opportunity of more fully investigating these differences.

TABLE FIFTY-SECOND.

Exhibiting the Amount of Deaths by Measles, under different Ages, in London, during 1842, and in Twenty-four Town Districts of England\* during 1840, with their proportions per cent. to the whole deaths by Measles in the Metropolis and in these Twenty-four Districts respectively.

AGES.	IN THE METROPOLIS.				IN 24 TOWN DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.			
	Amount of Deaths, under different Ages, by Measles.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by Measles per cent.	Amount of Deaths, under different Ages, by Measles.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by Measles per cent.
	Males.	Fem.	Totals.		Males.	Fem.	Totals.	
Under 1 year . .	137	120	257	19·87	200	175	375	16·48
Under 3 years . .	493	490	983	76·02	892	819	1711	75·20
Under 5 years . .	614	600	1214	93·89	1087	1036	2123	93·31
Under 20 years . .	657	635	1292	99·92	1164	1107	2271	99·82
20 years and upwards	. .	1	1	0·07	2	2	4	0·17
Total . .	657	636	1293	100·00	1166	1109	2275	100·00

It will be seen from the above table, that although there was nearly double the amount of deaths by measles during 1840, in the twenty-four town districts selected for the comparison, than there was in the metropolis during 1842, yet the proportions of the number of deaths by that disease, under the same ages, are remarkably close to each other. The difference is most considerable under the age of one year, amounting to 3·39 per cent.; under three years the difference is only 0·82 per cent.; under five years only 0·58 per cent.; and under and above twenty years the difference is only 0·10 per cent. With the exception of the difference under one year, a greater variation in the mortality by this disease might have been expected under the other ages, than appears from the table, when the probable differences in the circumstances of the people, and in medical treatment, are taken into consideration. There is another circumstance which is very likely to affect these proportions, *i. e.* the proportions of the living under the same ages. This is a part of the subject that I have not yet had a favourable opportunity of observing. In the meantime, my object is to accumulate as large a number of authentic data as possible; and by the time another census is taken, it may be more clearly determined, whether or not the mortality at the different ages by these diseases continues to be uniform, whatever the proportion of the living at these ages may be.

\* Viz.:—Maidstone, Northampton, Cambridge, Exeter, Bath, Bristol, Clifton, Dudley, Wolverhampton, Stoke-on-Trent, Birmingham, Aston, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Liverpool, West Derby, Manchester, Salford, Sheffield, Leeds, Sunderland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Carlisle.



TABLE FIFTY-THIRD.

SCARLATINA.

AGES.	IN THE METROPOLIS.				IN 24 TOWN DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.			
	Amount of Deaths, under different Ages, by Searlatina.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by Searlatina.	Amount of Deaths, under different Ages, by Searlatina.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by Searlatina.
	Males.	Fem.	Totals.		Males.	Fem.	Totals.	
Under 1 year . .	59	32	91	7.43	126	125	251	7.44
Under 3 years . .	278	240	518	42.32	697	675	1372	40.67
Under 5 years . .	441	406	847	69.19	1200	1184	2384	70.67
Under 20 years . .	602	573	1175	95.99	1657	1651	3308	98.07
20 years and upwards	23	26	49	4.00	26	39	65	1.92
Total . .	625	599	1224	100.00	1683	1690	3373	100.00

It will be observed from the preceding table, that although there was a great deal more than double the number of deaths by scarlatina in these twenty-four town districts during 1840, than there was in London during 1842, still the proportionate amount of deaths under the different ages, by this disease, is very closely the same for both, the greatest difference in this case being at the higher ages. The difference in the amount of deaths by scarlatina, under the age of one year, for London and the other town districts, is only 0.01 per cent.; under three years the difference is 1.65 per cent.; under five years, 1.48 per cent.; and under twenty years, 2.08 per cent. In the prosecution of this subject, the causes of these differences may be profitably investigated.

TABLE FIFTY-FOURTH.

SMALL-POX.

AGES.	IN THE METROPOLIS.				IN 24 TOWN DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.			
	Amount of Deaths by this Disease, under these Ages.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by Small-pox.	Amount of Deaths by this Disease, under those Ages.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by Small-pox.
	Males.	Fem.	Totals.		Males.	Fem.	Totals.	
Under 1 year . .	57	48	105	29.16	411	401	812	27.31
Under 3 years . .	107	112	219	60.83	1014	972	1986	66.80
Under 5 years . .	136	141	277	76.94	1304	1214	2518	84.69
Under 20 years . .	165	170	335	93.05	1474	1393	2867	96.43
20 years and upwards	16	9	25	6.94	72	34	106	3.56
Total . .	181	179	360	100.00	1546	1427	2973	100.00

As the mortality from small-pox depends much upon the attention paid to vaccination at the early ages, and should the labouring classes in England be as inattentive to this matter as they are in Glasgow, a considerable variation in the proportionate amount of deaths by this disease might have been expected, especially when the data given in the table are obtained only for one year. It is likely that were the same results brought forward, for a series of years, for London and the other twenty-four town districts, that have been shown for other towns in my last publication on this subject, the proportionate amount of deaths under the given ages would be more uniform. It is shown in that publication, that the proportionate mortality under the age of one year by small-pox, in the Scotch and American towns, varies no less than 23 per cent.; and yet the proportionate mortality in New-York and Philadelphia, like that of the Scotch towns, is very nearly the same;—showing that there must be something in the relative condition of the people, or in the medical treatment of the disease, which causes this variation in the proportionate amount of deaths at the different ages by small-pox.

TABLE FIFTY-FIFTH.

## HOOPING-COUGH.

AGES.	IN THE METROPOLIS.				IN 24 TOWN DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.			
	Amount of Deaths by this Disease, under these Ages.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by Hooping-cough.	Amount of Deaths by this Disease, under these Ages.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by Hooping-cough.
	Males.	Fem.	Totals.		Males.	Fem.	Totals.	
Under 1 year . . .	251	274	525	32.75	235	219	454	37.27
Under 3 years . . .	563	698	1261	78.66	462	507	969	79.55
Under 5 years . . .	653	850	1503	93.76	533	621	1154	94.74
Under 20 years . . .	691	912	1603	100.00	559	658	1217	99.81
20 years and upwards	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	1	0.08
Total . . .	691	912	1603	100.00	559	659	1218	100.00

It will be observed from the foregoing table, that, in this case, there was a considerably greater number of deaths by hooping-cough, during 1842, in London, than there was in the twenty-four other town districts in 1840, still the proportionate amount of deaths under the ages stated in the table is very nearly the same. There is a considerable variation under the age of one year; but under all the other ages the proportions are very close to each other. By referring to the Vital Statistics of Glasgow, for 1841 and 1842, Table Sixty-Fifth, it will be found that although the ages at death by the different causes selected for that table, do not correspond earlier than under five years with the ages given in the registrar-general's report, and transferred to the above table, and consequently differ in their proportions; yet it will be found that the proportionate amount of deaths by hooping-cough, under five and under twenty years, is very closely



similar for Glasgow, Edinburgh, New-York, and Philadelphia, to that given in the preceding table for London and the other twenty-four town districts of England.

TABLE FIFTY-SIXTH.

## CROUP.

AGES.	IN THE METROPOLIS.				IN 24 TOWN DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.			
	Amount of Deaths by this Disease, under these Ages.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by Croup.	Amount of Deaths by this Disease, under these Ages.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by Croup.
	Males.	Fem.	Totals.		Males.	Fem.	Totals.	
Under 1 year . . .	38	32	70	15.98	73	32	105	17.94
Under 3 years . . .	139	109	248	56.52	219	164	383	65.47
Under 5 years . . .	201	178	379	86.52	304	215	519	88.71
Under 20 years . . .	227	204	431	98.40	341	242	583	99.65
20 years and upwards	3	4	7	1.59	1	1	2	0.34
Total . . .	230	208	438	100.00	342	243	585	100.00

There is a greater variety in the proportionate amount of deaths by croup than in any of the preceding examples. I have not taken notice of any difference that may arise in the foregoing examples for the English towns, from errors that may originate in registration, as the system in England is now so much improved, and as I am well aware of the great attention to accuracy that is paid to the construction of the tables for the registrar-general's reports, under the superintendence of the talented gentleman whose province it is to attend to them. Yet in a case of this kind, where the amount of deaths is comparatively small, any mistakes that may occur, on *entering in the registers* the ages of those who die by this disease, must have a proportionately greater effect on the results. Were the data obtained for a series of years, instead of for one year, it is likely that the results would be still more uniform, which is found to be the case in similar examples. I am not yet sufficiently acquainted with the differences in the modes of medical treatment, or of the circumstances of the people in the various towns, to be able to give any opinion as to how far those causes may operate in producing these variations. It will be observed, however, that there are no greater differences in the proportionate amount of deaths by this disease, (croup,) under the ages of one, five, and twenty years, than may be expected to arise from the causes just alluded to.

TABLE FIFTY-SEVENTH.

## FEVERS.\*

AGES.	IN THE METROPOLIS.				IN 24 TOWN DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.			
	Amount of Deaths by this Disease, under these Ages.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by Fevers.	Amount of Deaths by this Disease, under these Ages.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by Fevers.
	Males.	Fem.	Totals.		Males.	Fem.	Totals.	
Under 1 year . . .	16	10	26	2·18	48	39	87	3·32
Under 3 years . . .	58	49	107	8·98	196	183	379	14·50
Under 5 years . . .	112	105	217	18·21	287	311	598	22·88
Under 20 years . . .	268	259	527	44·24	638	727	1365	52·23
20 years and upwards	336	328	664	55·75	664	584	1248	47·76
Total . . .	604	587	1191	100·00	1302	1311	2613	100·00

In the report on the Vital Statistics of Glasgow, for 1841 and 1842, I had occasion to notice that the proportions of the amount of deaths by fevers at different ages, varied according to the kind of fever that was most prevalent at the time. As this is a disease which is much influenced by the social condition and circumstances of the people, and by the want of proper drainage, cleanliness, and free circulation of air in various localities of towns, and as much attention has lately been paid, by the legislature, to ascertain the best modes of remedying these defects, it is of much importance, for the proper investigation of the subject, that the law of mortality of the various types of the disease should be accurately ascertained. This obviously cannot be done from data such as those exhibited in the foregoing table, in which all the various types of the disease may be included in different proportions; as it appears from the tables in the registrar-general's report, from which the above data are taken, that, with the exception of remittent fever, the types, common continued and other fevers, are included under the head of typhus. There is a very striking example of the change which occasionally takes place in the character of the fevers which prevail in large towns, noticed by Dr R. S. Orr, in his remarks on his Statistical Tables for the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow for 1844. In speaking of the epidemic fever, so fatal in Glasgow during 1843, and which was very different in its law of mortality from that of typhus, he says, "As it (the epidemic fever of 1843) declined, the typhus and common continued fever cases again began to appear, from having previously, for almost nine months, been scarcely ever seen, so completely did the epidemic take their place."

It will be seen from a former report of this nature, alluded to above, that by data obtained from the mortality bills of New-York and Philadelphia, it was found that the mortality by typhus falls very lightly at the early ages, and with greater severity at the more mature and higher ages,

\* Remittent and Typhus.



than by other fevers. These results were in accordance with those brought out for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other towns of Scotland, for years in which the deaths by typhus were in excess. Should those results be found to be correct by future investigations, it follows, from the proportionate amount of deaths exhibited in the foregoing table, that there was a greater prevalence of typhus fever in London during 1842, than in the average of the twenty-four other town districts of England during 1840, since it appears that in London the proportionate amount of deaths by fever, at twenty years and upwards, was 7.99 per cent. greater than in the other town districts, and under the age of three years it was 5.52 per cent. less.

Having given these examples of the proportionate amount of deaths by several diseases at the different ages for the metropolis, and for twenty-four other town districts of England, respectively, and which corroborate the examples I have from time to time brought forward, showing that there are specific laws which regulate the amount of deaths at different ages; and as it is not my intention, on the present occasion, to extend this subject farther than to exhibit, as usual in these publications, the proportionate amount of deaths at different ages by fevers and eruptive diseases, for the years 1843 and 1844, I shall classify them in one table. As whooping-cough is a disease of a very marked character, and more likely to be correctly recorded in our registers than some others, and as I had formerly added it to the examples selected for these illustrations, I shall again include it with the others.

It will be observed from the following table, that although the proportions of deaths at the different ages by scarlet fever and by whooping-cough, are, as usual, very closely the same during these two years (1843, 1844), yet there is a considerably greater difference in the proportionate amount of deaths by measles and by small-pox, for these years, than in the examples for the different years for which similar results were brought forward for Glasgow in my last publication of this nature. Whether or not the greater variations in these proportions, during the last two years, may be attributed to the improvement that had taken place in the circumstances of the people, as compared with what they were during the years for which the former examples were given, can only be ascertained by a more lengthened series of observations. By referring to pages 74 and 76 of the former of this series of publications, it will be found that the proportionate amount of deaths by these diseases is very closely the same with the examples given in these pages.

It is not my intention on the present occasion to enter so fully upon this subject as I did in the former publication, as this will be more advantageously done in the next, when an extended number of facts may be obtained, not only to exhibit these results for an additional series of years for Glasgow, but also for towns in England, and in America.

TABLE FIFTY-EIGHTH.

Exhibiting the number of Fatal Cases of Eruptive Diseases, Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Small-Pox; also the Fatal Cases of Hooping-Cough and of Fever; together with the Proportions which the number of these Deaths, at different Ages, bears to the whole Deaths by each disease respectively.

CASES OF MEASLES.								
AGES.	IN GLASGOW AND SUBURBS, DURING 1843.				IN GLASGOW AND SUBURBS, DURING 1844.			
	Amount of Deaths by the various Diseases under these Ages.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by each Disease re- spectively.	Amount of Deaths by the various Diseases under these Ages.			Proportions to the whole Deaths by each Disease re- spectively.
	Males.	Fem.	Totals.		Males.	Fem.	Totals.	
Under 2 years .	55	48	103	50·49	78	74	152	45·92
Under 5 years .	88	81	169	82·84	142	147	289	87·31
Under 20 years .	104	100	204	100·00	156	175	331	100·00
20 years and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	104	100	204	100·00	156	175	331	100·00
CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.								
Under 2 years .	30	26	56	22·40	58	59	117	22·50
Under 5 years .	75	74	149	59·60	157	170	327	62·88
Under 20 years .	129	114	243	97·20	252	261	513	98·65
20 years and upwards	1	6	7	2·80	2	5	7	1·34
Total .	130	120	250	100·00	254	266	520	100·00
CASES OF SMALL-POX.								
Under 2 years .	39	38	77	50·99	18	21	39	39·39
Under 5 years .	60	56	116	76·82	38	43	81	81·81
Under 20 years .	79	68	147	97·35	44	53	97	97·97
20 years and upwards	4	..	4	2·64	1	1	2	2·02
Total .	83	68	151	100·00	45	54	99	100·00
CASES OF HOOPING-COUGH.								
Under 2 years .	128	179	307	61·77	91	99	190	63·12
Under 5 years .	193	256	449	90·34	133	147	280	93·02
Under 20 years .	218	278	496	99·79	143	158	301	100·00
20 years and upwards	..	1	1	0·20	..	..	..	..
Total .	218	279	497	100·00	143	158	301	100·00
CASES OF FEVER.								
Under 2 years .	100	92	192	13·73	25	23	48	7·33
Under 5 years .	142	129	271	19·38	39	47	86	13·14
Under 20 years .	215	199	414	29·61	75	99	174	26·60
20 years and upwards	456	528	984	70·37	260	220	480	73·39
Total .	218	279	497	100·00	143	158	301	100·00



With regard, however, to the fever cases given in the preceding table, it may be mentioned that the differences in the proportionate amount of deaths at the different ages were to be expected, as the fevers which prevailed in Glasgow during these years were of a very different character. It was formerly shown, from a table constructed by Professor William Thomson of the Glasgow College, that on an average of years, preceding 1843, the deaths by fever in Glasgow amounted to 12·28 per cent. of the number of cases treated in the Royal Infirmary; and that for the years in which the same fevers prevailed, the proportionate amount of deaths to the number of cases treated, was uniform. From the "Statistical Tables of the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow," by Dr R. S. Orr, it will be found that the mortality by the fever which prevailed in 1843, was only 4·49 per cent. of the number of cases treated in that institution; and in similar institutions in other towns, the mortality from that fever was equally low, as compared with the numbers attacked by the disease.

It appears from the foregoing table that the proportionate mortality at the early ages, by the fever of 1843, was considerably greater than during the years in which typhus was the prevailing fever. Yet I find that the proportions of the deaths by the fever of 1843, under and above twenty years of age, to the whole deaths by that disease, were the same as for the fever cases during an average of preceding years, both for Edinburgh and for Glasgow, as will be seen from the following abstract.

	In Edinburgh. Average of 3 years. Per cent.	In Glasgow. Average of 5 years. Per cent.	In Glasgow for 1843. Per cent.
Proportion of deaths under twenty years, caused by fever, to the whole deaths by that disease, }	29·74	29·05	29·61
Do. do. twenty years and upwards,	70·25	70·94	70·37

It will be seen, from the *cases of fever* in the preceding table, that the proportionate mortality was less, under the age of twenty years, in 1844, than in 1843, and proportionately more severe at the ages above twenty years, arising from typhus being rather more prevalent than other fevers during that year.

## CAUSES OF EXCESSIVE MORTALITY.

From the numerous facts that have been accumulated within these few years, illustrative of the causes of a high mortality in large towns, arising from the inattention which has prevailed to efficient drainage, cleanliness, the free circulation of air, and the transmission of light among the dwellings of the poor, and also to supplying the destitute with food, clothing, and fuel, it is obvious that a scrupulous attention to the local circumstances of the various towns, and to the moral and physical condition of their inhabitants, is necessary to enable us to arrive at correct comparative results, when treating of the causes of excessive mortality.

In a former paper on this subject, I took occasion to exhibit a variety of examples to show that, in those towns in which the general condition and occupations of the inhabitants are the same or similar to each other, the mortality is very nearly the same. This is strikingly exemplified in comparing the mortality of London and Edinburgh at different ages with that in Manchester and Glasgow. The inhabitants in the first two towns, though very different in amount, are very similarly situated in other respects, and the occupations and general condition of the other two, viz., Manchester and Glasgow, are well known to be much alike; and the similarity in the amount of mortality at the same ages, is well deserving of the best attention.

As there were great differences in the poor law of England and that of Scotland during the years for which the examples are given, to obviate any disparity that might arise on this account, the two English and the two Scotch towns are compared with each other respectively, and the following are the results:—

The mortality in London under five years of age, on an average of years, is less than it is in Manchester under the same age by 10·83 per cent.; and the mortality in Edinburgh, on an average of years, under five years of age, is 10·96 per cent. less than it is in Glasgow at the same age. It is also found that in London the mortality under the age of twenty years is 11·76 per cent. less than it is in Manchester under that age; and in Edinburgh the mortality under twenty years is 12·07 per cent. less than it is in Glasgow under the same age. Again, it is found that in London the mortality at twenty years and upwards is 11·76 per cent. greater than it is in Manchester at the same age; and in Edinburgh, at twenty years of age and upwards, the proportionate mortality is 12·07 per cent. greater than it is in Glasgow at the same age. The similarity in the amount of mortality at different ages in towns of similar character, as these and other examples show, and also its difference in those of different character, is remarkable, and I shall offer an observation or two on the probable causes of this. In the meantime, however, I have to call attention to one of the principal causes of a high mortality in Glasgow.

DESTITUTION.—In a paper on the Vital Statistics of large towns in Scotland,\* I took occasion to state, that “It is especially to be observed, with regard to the years of severe depression of trade, that the case of the absolutely destitute poor in the manufacturing towns of Scotland is not then so bad as during the years of ordinary prosperity. Many of the

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\* See Vol. III. of the Transactions of the Statistical Society of London, page 150.



better class of operatives require to submit to a much greater degree of suffering and privation than they are accustomed to, and the effects of these privations are much to be dreaded in the event of an unhealthy season setting in upon them. But the extraordinary exertions made by subscriptions from the more wealthy inhabitants, and from public funds, to supply food and clothing to the poor, by means of soup-kitchens, distribution of old clothes, and otherwise, over and above the ordinary parochial relief, often renders the condition of the really destitute much better at these times than it is under ordinary circumstances. We cannot, therefore, form such a correct judgment of the effects of destitution, during these years, on the mortality of large towns in Scotland, as is generally imagined." Since writing the above, in 1841, I have had ample opportunities of proving the truth of what I then stated. In 1842, a year of the utmost commercial distress, great numbers of the working classes were thrown out of employment; yet, from the extraordinary exertions made to provide work to the unemployed, and food and clothing to the destitute, there were much fewer cases of absolutely unrelieved destitution in Glasgow than usual, and, probably in consequence of this, we had less mortality than is the case during years of ordinary prosperity.

In the report on the Vital Statistics of Glasgow for 1842, I had occasion to observe that the mildness of the winter months, together with the very favourable nature of the weather during the whole of that year, was one of the causes of the mortality of 1842 being so much lower than it had been for many years. And as the general abstract of the Mortality Bill for 1843 was published before the extended edition of the Vital Statistics of Glasgow for 1842 could be completed, I took advantage of the facts brought forward in that abstract, in connection with those elicited for 1842, to show that but for another very important element in the causes of a high mortality, viz. the amount of unrelieved destitution which existed in the city and suburbs during 1843, a difference in the amount of mortality might well have been expected for that year. It also clearly appeared, from the evidence brought forward in the report alluded to, that 1843 was as healthy a year as 1842, for the wealthy, and those in comfortable circumstances; and that, during 1843, the increase in the amount of mortality took place almost exclusively amongst the poor and destitute.

Unquestionable evidence was also brought forward to show that during 1837—another year of great commercial distress, and of excessive mortality—about two-thirds of the increased number of deaths occurred exclusively amongst those who were so poor as to be buried at the public expense. As every precaution is taken to prevent coffins and ground from being granted to those who can afford to pay for them, we can have no better proof that the parties were in poor and destitute circumstances. Besides these, many well authenticated cases were brought under my notice, in which persons, having no claim on the parish, had pawned their clothes to bury their dead; and in a considerable number of other cases, the expense of burial was defrayed by the neighbours of the deceased. It was apparent from these facts, and from the increased number of burials in the burying-grounds used by the poorer classes of operatives, that about the whole of the excessive mortality during these years was among the poorest of the people.

As the facts which show that the excessive mortality of 1837 and 1843 fell almost exclusively upon the poor and the destitute are fully given in

the extended report on the Vital Statistics of Glasgow for 1841 and 1842, it is unnecessary to repeat them here; yet as a full investigation of destitution, as one of the principal causes of excessive mortality, is of the highest importance to the well-being of our population, I again shortly call attention to the subject, and it will be found that the facts elicited by the Mortality Tables for 1844, fully corroborate my former statements.

Among the many notices that have been taken, in various publications, of the facts above alluded to, relative to the excessive mortality in Glasgow falling upon the poor and the destitute alone, it is gratifying to meet with a writer who, though holding somewhat different views, evidently understands his subject well, and is disposed to treat the matter with every degree of fairness, according as new facts are brought forward to bear upon it, as appears to be the case with the able writer of a paper on "The public Hygiene of Great Britain," contained in the *British and Foreign Medical Review*.\* That gentleman, I trust, does me no more than justice when he acquits me of having an "*idolon specus*" to defend; our common object is, I believe, to illustrate the real nature of the evils with which the poorer classes have to contend, in connection with the sanatory condition of towns, with a view to their amelioration. Although the end is accomplished for which he says I was "warring on the side of the philanthropic Alison"—a new poor-law having been obtained for Scotland, which I hope and trust will remedy many of the defects of the former one; still, as there appear to be other poor-laws besides the late poor-law for Scotland requiring amendment, and persuaded as I am, from the numerous facts now elicited, that the causes of excessive mortality cannot be stated without destitution holding a very conspicuous place among them, I should be glad to find the able writer referred to, after a little further investigation, advocating, instead of warring against, this view of the case. The writer referred to says, "in 1837, the fever was at its height in the winter months, 1972 persons having died in January only; but in 1843, it was in its height in the autumnal month of October. In the former year, relief began to be administered to the destitute just when the fever was beginning to decline, namely, in February; in the latter year the relief ceased to be given just when the fever began to increase, namely, in May. Hence Dr Watt, adopting the principle of '*post hoc, ergo propter hoc*,' is warranted in inferring that fever and destitution were necessarily allied; but according to our reasoning, the two were only coincident. The fever would have gone on, in 1843, concurrent with the relief, had that been continued." Here is a very important difference between us. He maintains that the connection between fever and destitution, in producing the high mortality of 1843, was accidental; but I consider that there is abundant evidence to prove that a high mortality from fever, as well as from other diseases, during the time of unusual destitution among the poor, is a uniform result; and there appears to be every reason to believe that had the wants of the poor been fully supplied during 1843, the fever of that year would have been much more limited in its effects.

Without at present repeating any of the statements I have formerly made, or quoting the numerous, and in my opinion most convincing facts, brought forward by Dr Alison, Dr Duncan, Dr Perry, and others, on this subject, and for which my space in these pages would be insufficient, I may here, in addition to the statements I formerly made, give another proof of

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\* See page 510 of that *Review*, for October, 1844.



great distress among the working population of Glasgow having been the principal cause of excessive mortality by fever. It is to be regretted that, in years of excessive mortality, the peculiar circumstances of the people have not been minutely recorded and preserved, to enable us to form a more correct judgment of the causes of that distress. It appears, however, from Cleland's appendix to his "Statistical Tables relative to the city of Glasgow"\* that in 1818, † another year of great commercial distress, "The lower classes of this city and suburbs were severely afflicted with typhus fever." Voluntary contributions were then raised for the relief of the sufferers. It also appears that, somewhere in the beginning of 1819, ‡ the distress became so great that "thousands of the workers paraded the streets in organized form, demanding *employment or bread*." The more wealthy and philanthropic of our citizens instantly acceded to this call, and liberally provided food and employment for the people. We find that when the distress was thus relieved, the fever also abated. It would be a very singular coincidence indeed, were the same results produced, under such similar circumstances, during 1818-19, 1837, and 1843, and yet these results turned out to be merely accidental, so far as there was any connection between destitution and fever.

The same writer further says—"According to our views, heat and moisture, and organic remains in a state suitable to decomposition, are necessary to the production of malaria, and of course to the fevers aggravated by, or dependent on malaria. Heat and moisture and dirt may be inside a dwelling (as they are in Glasgow in many thousands of dwellings) during the winter; but in summer, heat and moisture and filth are both outside and in. Then, consequently, *cæteris paribus*, there must necessarily be abundant cases of fever in Glasgow, and more abundantly in summer than in winter or in spring." How do the facts already recorded for Glasgow agree with this theory? In the former publication of this nature, I gave a series of tables exhibiting the amount of deaths by the several diseases each month during the seven years ending with 1842. From these tables it appears that, for the seven years, the total fatal cases of fever during the winter months, November, December, and January, amounted to 1984; during February, March, and April, they amounted to 1989; during May, June, and July, to 1716; and during the three autumnal months, they only amounted to 1502. Showing the very opposite results to what must have been the case had this theory been wholly correct. The great mortality by fever, during the summer and autumnal months of 1843, was quite an exception to what is usually the case, arising from causes which I formerly took some pains to investigate; § and it may now be asked—how do the foregoing facts, as to the amount of the fatal cases of fever during the different seasons, correspond with the causes I assigned for the excessive mortality by fever during that year? It is well known that the winter and the early part of the spring are the severest months for the poorer classes of our labouring population, both from their receiving lower wages, owing to the shortness of the day; many of them from the

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\* Page 197.

† The exact date is not stated.

‡ From March, 1818, till July, 1819.

§ The fever of that year was a peculiar epidemic, springing from a specific poison, totally distinct from that of typhus. Of the latter disease, it is a distinctive feature, that it prevails more extensively in cold than in warm weather, and is mostly confined to the colder regions of the globe.

peculiar nature of their employments, being thrown out of work; and from the expense of fuel and clothing being greater than during summer and autumn. It is found, therefore, that on the average of years, the mortality by fever is the greatest during these seasons. Again, during the autumnal months, should there be any scarcity of work for the labourer, or the poor weaver in the city, the surrounding harvest supplies him with abundance; and it is found that the mortality by fever, on an average of years, is much lower during these months than during any of the other three months of the year.

That "heat and moisture, and organic remains in a state suitable to decomposition, are necessary to the production of malaria, and of course to the fevers aggravated by, or dependent on malaria,"\* I do not mean to call in question; but I understand the doctrine almost universally held in Scotland, and maintained to be the only one consistent with facts and frequent observations, to be, that no malaria, *i. e.* no specific poison capable of generating any peculiar form of fever, is there produced; but only that air, vitiated in this manner, is weakening to the human constitution, and so disposes to fever of all kinds; and farther, that in such ill-aired places, all kinds of contagious effluvia become concentrated—those of small-pox and measles equally as of fever—and thereby more effective. It is maintained by Dr Alison, and those who hold the same views with him, that persons who are well clothed and fed are much more capable of resisting the contagion than those in destitute circumstances. The latter are not only more "liable to its attacks," but from their poverty they are also forced to take up their abodes in those very dwellings where the air is most habitually vitiated, and cannot be effectually purified; in which, therefore, contagious effluvia are most concentrated; and that these evils can only be checked when the parties are in full employment, or otherwise enabled to provide sufficient fuel, food, and clothing, and to lodge themselves better.

Strangers coming to reside in Glasgow have been described as the parties most liable to be attacked by fever; there is, however, ample proof contained in the "Minutes of evidence taken before the Poor Law Commission for Scotland," that a *very* considerable proportion of the labouring classes who come to Glasgow, in search of employment, are, before they leave their places of nativity, reduced to a state of the greatest poverty; and also that *many* of these strangers have to undergo the greatest privations after they arrive in Glasgow, before they can procure constant employment. With the exception of 1844, and the greater part of the present year, 1845, when trade and commerce have been in a very flourishing condition, the supply of labour in Glasgow has considerably exceeded the demand; consequently, a great proportion of these strangers, *from the privations they undergo*, must be rendered peculiarly, in this as in other towns, liable to be attacked by fever. It may also here be observed, that the results brought forward for late years show that it is among the poorer classes alone that the great mortality of Glasgow is to be found; and there is perhaps no town of a more healthy character than this city, for the wealthy, and those in comfortable circumstances.

The results now brought forward for the Mortality Bill of 1844, as given in the preceding pages, furnish additional evidence in corroboration of the statements made in my former report. In 1843, there was an

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\* The want of the free circulation of air, &c. may be here included.



extraordinary rise in the amount of mortality during the summer months. Owing to the favourable nature of the seasons of that and the preceding year, the want of proper drainage must have been less pernicious to health than during other years; for while the density of the population, and the crowding of the poor together in ill-ventilated houses remained the same as during the former year,\* it was shown that almost the whole excess of mortality took place among the poorest of the people, who were buried at the public expense. During 1844, however, a year, as has been already stated, of great commercial prosperity, when labour was in sufficient demand and wages good, and when food was cheap, abundant, and of excellent quality, arising from a succession of abundant harvests, another vast improvement took place in the health of the citizens; and it will be found that this great amelioration, like the excessive mortality, is again almost entirely confined to the poorest classes of the people.

From documents I received from various quarters, it appears that in 1844, some of our most extensive manufacturers, in different departments of trade, could not obtain enough of operatives for the work they had to do; whereas, in 1843, notwithstanding that, in the course of the year, according to Dr Perry's estimate, there were 32,000 of the people ill of fever, without taking into the calculation those labouring under other diseases, and each of them for weeks at a time, more individuals offered themselves for employment than could obtain it. In some departments of trade, instead of many of the workers being out of employment, or on short time, as in 1843, not only was full work easily obtained, but in many cases an advance of wages took place. Under these favourable circumstances, during 1844, it will be found that the mortality of the city and suburbs fell in one year from 1 in 31·82, in 1843, to 1 in 42·29. But what is of the greatest importance in the present instance, is that of the 2268 of a decrease in the amount of burials in 1844. Table Fourth shows that 1078, or 47·53 per cent. of the whole has arisen from the decrease in the amount of burials at the expense of the Royal Infirmary and the Town's Hospital alone. There was also a decrease in the number of burials at the expense of the parish of Barony amounting to 362 or 15·96 per cent. of the whole decrease; at the expense of the parish of Gorbals, *quoad civilia*, there was a decrease of 60, or 2·64 per cent.; and in Gorbals extension, or that portion of Govan parish within the limits of the bills of mortality, there was a decrease of the pauper burials amounting to 120, or 5·29 per cent. of the whole decrease. It appears, therefore, that of the whole decrease that took place in 1844, in the amount of burials, 71·42 per cent., or 1620 has been among that class of destitute who in 1843 were buried at the public expense. Besides these, the greatest decrease has been in those burying-grounds in which the greatest amount of the labouring classes are buried,† showing that the sanitary condition of the more comfortable and wealthy classes of society has been most favourable, and nearly uniform during

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\* From all the inquiries I have made, I find that the crowding of the people in these poor dwellings was very much the same in 1843 as it was in 1842. A check was put to the overcrowding of lodging-houses in Calton, one of the suburbs of Glasgow, by the Police Bill obtained in 1841; and by a similar bill obtained for the city, in August, 1843, the numbers accommodated in lodging-houses were put under the control of the superintendent or other officer of the city police.

† In St. Mary's, a burying-ground used almost exclusively by the labouring classes, fewer burials took place in 1844 than in 1843.

these three years; whereas the mortality among the poor has fluctuated in a most extraordinary degree, and this fluctuation seems to have been in proportion to the amount of comfortable subsistence at their command.

DRAINAGE, VENTILATION, CLEANLINESS, &c.—As the evidence now before the country on this very important branch of my subject, is so very voluminous, and as I could not do the subject anything like justice without entering to an inconvenient length into details, I shall, as on former occasions, confine myself to a few general remarks. In my last publication on this subject, I contented myself by referring to the able speeches of the Marquis of Normanby, and other noble lords, (on the introduction of the first proposed drainage bill into parliament,) in which the evidence then obtained was admirably condensed and forcibly stated, and also to the Report of the Poor-Law Commissioners, drawn up by Mr Chadwick. Since that time, the First and Second Reports of the Health of Towns' Commission, of which the Duke of Buccleuch is chairman, have been published, in which there is a mass of evidence upon this subject, corroborative of that formerly before the country, together with valuable practical information as to the best means of remedying the existing defects in the towns of England.

Though the want of proper drainage, the circulation of air, the admission of light, or the crowding of the inhabitants together, cannot of themselves account for the great increase and decrease in the amount of mortality in Glasgow during the three years 1842—1844, as little or no alteration has taken place in the city and suburbs in these respects during that time; it is not on that account to be inferred that the measures in contemplation for the improvement of the health of towns, by the introduction of proper sewerage, an abundant supply of pure water, the widening of streets, &c. are of the less importance. Every one who has turned his attention to this subject must be convinced that these measures are much called for to promote the health of towns; at the same time, the experience of these few years in Glasgow proves how much is required to be done to relieve the wants of the poor and destitute, more especially in times of commercial distress, in order to prevent disease and death from increasing and spreading with unmitigated virulence among them.

It is especially to be observed, that those who see reason, from the strength of the evidence now obtained, to maintain that destitution predisposes to fever, and that where *and when* there are the greatest number of persons reduced to destitute circumstances, there *and then* will the infection fall upon the greatest number of victims, yet do not consider destitution as the primary cause of fever, nor as the sole cause of its extension. Dr Alison, on this subject, says,\* “Where destitution exists, it prepares victims for fever, but the fever ‘*bides its time*.’ It springs from a specific contagion (at least that is the only source from which we are sure that it springs,) which rises and falls in intensity from various causes, known and unknown; but when, in the course of these fluctuations, it invades a community where there is a large amount of misery and destitution, its extension there is, *ceteris paribus*, much greater than elsewhere.” That contamination of the air, arising from the want of proper drainage, and the accumulation of “organic remains in a state suitable to decomposition,” among the dwellings of the poor, is another great predisposing cause of fever; and that fever and other diseases are greatly aggravated

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\* Dr Alison on Contagious Fever, page 4.



and extended by the want of a free circulation of air, seems to be distinctly proved by the evidence of the various medical gentlemen, given in the reports already referred to; and as a new poor-law has been obtained for Scotland, by which it is to be hoped that the amount of destitution which has hitherto furnished such a number of additional victims will in future be effectually remedied, I would earnestly and respectfully urge upon the public authorities of Glasgow the necessity of pressing forward the sanatory improvements in contemplation for our city.

Dr T. Southwood Smith, in speaking on this subject with regard to London, justly observes,\* “The higher value of life indicated in the western district, is partly owing to the better food and clothing of the wealthier classes, to the more temperate habits, and less exhausting labour, and especially to the better care taken of their infants and children, and in general to the more favourable circumstances under which infancy and childhood, the most precarious and mortal epochs of human life, are placed. *But still the poorer classes, in these neglected localities and dwellings, are exposed to causes of disease and death which are peculiar to them; the operation of these peculiar causes is steady, unceasing, sure; and the result is the same as if twenty or thirty thousand of these people were annually taken out of their wretched dwellings and put to death.*” The case is still more forcibly, and but too truly stated, by the writer in the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, on “the Public Hygiene of Great Britain,” formerly quoted, when he says,† “Many of our readers will have read the first volume of the Sydenham Society, and learnt something of the terrific ravages of the ‘black death.’ If a malignant influenza, as that epidemic appears to have been, were to break out in Glasgow, we are firmly of opinion that nothing would stay its ravages, except want of victims. It would sweep through that and similar towns like a hurricane, leaving behind it the silence of desolation. A lavish expenditure, extorted by national anguish, would then be useless. Boards of health would wrestle in vain with its gigantic strength. *The danger must be anticipated.*”

Although a great amelioration of the condition of the poor in Glasgow is to be expected from the alteration of our poor-law, and consequently that there will be fewer victims prepared, by being reduced to a state of destitution, to suffer by fever and other diseases; yet, as this law still makes no provision for the able-bodied poor out of employment, and as the sanatory condition of the houses for the poorer classes remains about the same as formerly, it is to be hoped that efforts will be made equal to the magnitude of the evil, to remedy the lamentable condition of the worst class of houses in Glasgow. Little hope can be entertained of effectually raising the moral character and physical condition of the great bulk of our population, till something is done to improve their dwellings. It appears that, although there are great difficulties to be encountered in doing all that is necessary to be done in this respect, and that time and a large expenditure may be required to accomplish the whole, still much is capable of being done without difficulty or delay. I have been the more satisfied of this, since I lately had opportunities of visiting various localities of London, with some of the medical gentlemen whose evidence is given in the Reports of the Health of ‘Towns’ Commission, and observing the

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\* See Vol. I., page 4, of the First Report of the Health of Towns’ Commission.

† Page 508.

condition of the worst portions of the metropolis, compared with those of Glasgow, and also witnessing the steps that had already been taken to improve the sanatory condition of that great city.

Much has been done of late years to improve London, by opening up new streets and otherwise. I may take a future opportunity of giving a comparison of the worst parts of London, with similar portions of the towns in Scotland. In the meantime, I may state, what especially attracted my attention as being an improvement well worthy of imitation in Glasgow, and which is noticed in the evidence of John Liddle, Esq., in the Report of the Health of Towns' Commission.\* On visiting Windmill Court, along with that gentleman, I was not only satisfied of the vast improvement to the domestic comforts of the inhabitants, which the paving of the court, together with the very easy mode of cleansing it, had produced, but also of the great improvement in the health of the inhabitants of that which, according to Mr Liddle's statements, was previously one of the worst localities in London, both for fever and other diseases.

On comparing the above simple and effective improvement in Windmill Court, and other portions of London, with the present state of the courts, wynds, and vennals, together with the numerous closes leading from Saltmarket, Bridgegate, High Street, &c. of Glasgow, it does not appear that there would be any great difficulty in following the same course of improvement. The present mode of causewaying, instead of paving, these closes, courts, wynds, &c., in Glasgow, renders it impossible to keep them clean. The causeway stones seem to be the best means that could be adopted for accumulating mud and every kind of impurity. Instead of the present mode of causewaying these courts, closes, &c. were they properly laid with flag stones or with asphalt, and the mode of cleansing by a jet of water, as recommended by Mr Smith of Deanston, introduced, we might soon expect to find a vast improvement, not only in the health of the inhabitants, but also in their domestic cleanliness; for in the present state of matters, it cannot be an easy task to keep the inside of a house clean, while the outside is so abominable.

From inquiries I have made, I conceive that the remarks of the Marquis of Normanby (in his speech delivered in the House of Lords on the 26th July, 1844,) when speaking of the labourers' houses in the English towns, are equally applicable to those in Glasgow and other towns in Scotland, for which the rents, though taken up weekly in small sums, are *exceedingly high* compared with the accommodation. That noble lord is reported to say, "They" (the labourers) "remove from their own neighbourhood because they expect better wages. Grant that in good times they succeed in higher nominal wages. Who, in too many cases, benefits by the difference? Why, the owners of these disgraceful dens, which are a necessity to the labourer, who must live within a certain distance of his work." His lordship further states, on the authority of Mr Austin, that new buildings could be raised at similar rents "returning 10 per cent. on the speculation, with perfect drainage, self-acting water-closet, water laid on each floor, and an annual supply secured; and the cost of all this calculated to include the ground rent." Under present circumstances, therefore, it would neither be an unreasonable nor a hard matter for the landlord to be compelled, not only to lay these closes, courts, &c. with

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\* First Report, Vol. I., page 110.



flags or asphalt, but also to keep them and the houses in a suitable state of repair.

DRAINAGE, VENTILATION, &C. AND DESTITUTION.—Without considering it necessary to adduce further evidence to prove that these unwholesome “dens” are the fruitful sources of fever among the working classes, even when they are in full employment, which is fully established in the valuable reports already alluded to, I am more anxious once more to direct attention to the fact, that when excessive mortality prevails in large towns, it is generally found that an increased amount of destitution among the poor is one of the principal causes. This I have shown, in a former publication, to be the case in Glasgow when fever prevails to an unusual extent; Dr Alison has proved that the same is the case in other towns of Scotland; and from personal inquiries I have made, not only among towns in Scotland, but in two or three large towns in England, I am convinced that this effect of destitution is universal. Yet there is still some misapprehension on this subject. The Marquis of Normanby, who has so honourably devoted his attention to the health of towns, both by a minute study of the evidence brought forward, and by personal inspection, in the same speech already quoted, says, “And though Dr Watt, of Glasgow, in a report which I have *recently* named, states as a reason why there was more sickness at the period of returning prosperity, that private benevolence was suddenly withdrawn, yet the fact is admitted to have been still the same—that as general distress diminishes, sickness increased.” The noble Lord goes on to state, that “In Manchester, the year 1841 was one of peculiar distress, but the proportion of the mortality was in the same year reduced from one in twenty-eight to one in thirty-one. In Liverpool, where there was a mixed population, and therefore no such distress from the sudden depression of manufactures, there was no corresponding reduction of mortality.”

As it is of the highest importance that our legislators should be in possession of full information on this subject while legislating on a matter so essential to the well-being of the community generally, and especially of the poorer classes, I would point out, with the greatest deference, that although the Marquis of Normanby is perfectly correct in stating that, in 1843, “as general” (commercial) “distress” diminished, sickness increased, yet this was not the case in 1818, or in 1837; for during these years fever fell with great violence upon the working classes, as numbers of them were thrown out of employment; and it was found that the fever abated, in both cases, when employment, food, and clothing, were provided for the people. And although a favourable reaction had taken place in mercantile affairs during 1843, still the condition of a great proportion of the poorer classes was rendered *more distressing* by the withdrawal of the aid they had received from private benevolence during 1842, before trade and manufactures had sufficiently improved to give employment to more than a part of them. And it was found, by inquiries extended to different parts of Scotland, that two-thirds of the people afflicted by the very general epidemic of that year, were out of employment at the time when they sickened. Such precise facts as these, as to the actual condition of that portion of the community on which the increased disease and mortality of that year fell, cannot be set aside by general statements as to the time or amount of relief given. It is proved from facts formerly brought forward, that *two-thirds* of the excessive mortality of that year fell upon those who

were so poor as to be buried at the public expense; it is also shown that the remaining third part of the excess in the amount of mortality that year fell upon the poorer classes of operatives; and it is further shown, that for those in wealthy and comfortable circumstances, 1843 was a *remarkably healthy* year.

The year 1842 was decidedly that of the greatest commercial distress in Glasgow, and consequently the year in which the greatest number of people were thrown out of their *usual* employments, while the mortality that year was less than it had been for many years previously. Had these two facts been compared, without taking into consideration other elements which came into operation to produce a low mortality, we would have been entirely misled as to the true cause. These elements, as stated in my former publication, were, first, the very dry and favourable nature of the seasons which rendered defective drainage less pernicious to health; secondly, the distress among the working population having been anticipated, funds were generously provided, by which they were provided with food, clothing, and kept in employment at moderate wages; and, on a careful examination, it was found that there were fewer cases of unrelieved destitution during that year in Glasgow, than in years of ordinary prosperity. So that it was not till 1843, that the full effect of the depression of trade fell on the majority of the working classes, and then, fortunately, the duration of the distress was short, though its extent was appalling.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the local circumstances of the people of Manchester, during 1841, to judge of the cause of the improvement stated to have taken place, in the proportionate mortality, while the inhabitants were labouring under "peculiar distress," from the depression in manufactures. Since, however, the mortality in Manchester had fallen from 1 in 28, to 1 in 31, I think it is almost certain, though I am not aware of the fact, that on inquiry it will be found that, in connection with other favourable circumstances, as in Glasgow, something must have been done to keep the people in employment, or otherwise to supply them with food and clothing. With regard to Liverpool, in which "there was no corresponding reduction of mortality" that year, I can speak as to the cause from personal observation. Till I had an opportunity, in 1841, of inspecting extensive portions of Liverpool, chiefly occupied by the poor Irish, I had no idea that there was so much unrelieved destitution to be met with in England. I found that, owing to the depressed state of commerce, great numbers of them received only very partial employment. And owing to what I consider the principal, if not the only defect in the present poor-law of England, which allows of no "settlement" for stranger poor, the degree of suffering and privation that many of them underwent, rather than let their cases be known a second time to the inspectors of the poor,\* was very great, and quite equal to any thing I have seen in Glasgow or elsewhere. These circumstances, in connection with the excessive bad state of the houses of the poor—especially of the cellar houses then in existence in Liverpool—the want of proper drainage, of free circulation of air, and of an abundant supply of pure water, together with inattention to cleanliness, left no doubt on my mind as to the causes in operation which rendered this the most unhealthy town in Great Britain.

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\* Their wants are generally relieved on the first application, but should they again require relief, they are removed to their native parishes.



As Manchester and Liverpool are rapidly increasing in the amount of their manufactures and commerce, and as the demand for labour is, generally speaking, greater than the natural increase of their inhabitants can supply, the defect alluded to in the poor-law is not only injurious to the health of these communities, but it is unjust to those who are induced to leave their native homes in the prospect of receiving higher wages; for after having spent the best of their days for the benefit of the trade and manufactures of these towns, and become unfit for labour by sickness or old age, they are again thrown upon their native parishes for support. But what I have more especially to call attention to is, that under these circumstances there must necessarily, at all times, be a considerable amount of unrelieved destitution, and it will be found, by inspecting a table contained in vol. II., page 432, of the Second Report of the Health of Towns' Commission, that fever is more fatal in Liverpool and Manchester than in other great towns of England.

I am aware that the evidence of Dr William Davidson, one of the late physicians to the Royal Infirmary, is brought forward by Mr Chadwick for Glasgow, (and is perhaps that alluded to by the Marquis of Normanby,) to show that "fever preceedes the destitution, not the destitution the disease." The evidence of that gentleman refers chiefly to periods in which no spreading epidemic prevailed, and, so far as it goes, is quite at variance with the facts brought forward for Glasgow by the medical gentlemen already referred to. The late Dr Cowan, who paid much attention to this subject in Glasgow, says that, "The tables" he has "given of the number of fever patients in each year, will prove that the years in which they are most numerous are those in which destitution most prevailed; and thus demonstrate that *destitution and fever are inseparably linked together*;" it will also be found, that the answers I received from district surgeons, to questions addressed to these gentlemen, in January, 1844, (see appendix,) distinctly state that the majority of cases of disease attended by them were among the unemployed and those otherwise in destitute circumstances. I do not consider it necessary, however, again to enter into a detailed account of the causes of the high mortality of 1843, as I did so pretty fully in my last publication; nor shall I do more than again refer to the numerous important facts brought forward by Dr Alison, in his different publications, which distinctly prove that destitution and fever are inseparably linked together.

I also beg to call attention to valuable tables drawn up by Bailie M'Kinlay, exhibiting the number of patients under district surgeons each week, in Glasgow, for the years 1842, 1843, and 1844; together with the number of persons receiving temporary aid, with the amount paid each week; also the number of persons sent to the Royal Infirmary each month during these years. As that gentleman has, at my request, kindly given me these tables for publication, I have, in the meantime, inserted them in the appendix, and should the same clear and accurate statements be continued annually, they will furnish most valuable tables of reference for ascertaining the comparative condition of the poor in different years.

MEAN AGE AT DEATH.—There are two or three other points illustrative of this subject to which I shall shortly allude. Without for the present using the differential method of interpolation to frame tables, exhibiting the chances of human life at various ages in Glasgow, the results to be obtained by a comparison of the average age at death, during different

years, in our city and suburban districts, will be found to be instructive. In the present, and more fully in former publications, I have shown that there appear to be physical laws which regulate the amount of deaths at different ages by various diseases; and, as not only different localities have often their own peculiar diseases, however these diseases may be induced, but it is also known that different classes of society are more severely afflicted than others in the same community with particular diseases, such as fever, it is to be expected that the mean age at death (*i. e.* the average of the whole ages at death) in each locality, and in different classes of the people, will be regulated in amount by the laws of mortality of those diseases which are most prevalent among them.

I stated in a former section that, on the average of a series of years in which typhus fever greatly prevailed, both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, the proportion of deaths by fever, under twenty years of age, amounted in Edinburgh to 29·74 per cent. of the whole deaths by that disease, and in Glasgow to 29·05 per cent. Above twenty years, in Edinburgh, the deaths by fever amounted to 70·25 per cent. of the whole deaths by that disease, and in Glasgow to 70·94 per cent. And although it is well known that the fever which prevailed in Glasgow, during 1843, differed very materially in its law of mortality, in so far as it affected the proportion of deaths to the number attacked by the disease, yet it appears, as on the average of former years, that the proportion of deaths under twenty years of age by fever, in 1843, amounted to 29·61 per cent. of the whole deaths by that disease, and to 70·38 per cent. above twenty years of age. It will also be found, by referring to a former section, that though the mortality by fever was comparatively very light in 1844, it rather exceeded these proportions at the higher ages. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the truth of what has been so frequently stated by Dr Alison, when he urges the great importance of remedying those evils by which the miseries inflicted upon the poorer classes by fever are so greatly extended, and by which the most valuable lives in the community are cut off. I formerly stated that during the summer months of 1843, no less than 33 per cent. of the whole deaths were caused by this class of diseases, and we shall presently see the effect which the amount of fever cases in 1837 and 1843 had in increasing the mean age of death in Glasgow.

Were the mean age at death a proper criterion, as it has sometimes been considered, to judge of the sanatory condition of any locality, then 1843 must have been one of the most healthy years in Glasgow, as the mean age at death during that year was 27 years; whereas, in 1842, which is known to have been the healthiest year, with the exception of 1844, which we have had for many years, the mean age at death amounted only to  $21\frac{1}{2}$  years; yet, in 1842, the total mortality in Glasgow amounted only to 1 in 39·62, or 2·52 per cent. of the population; while in 1843, the total mortality was 1 in 31·82, or 3·14 per cent. of the population. It appears that it is to the great prevalence of fever alone—a disease which bears most heavily on the middle ages—that we are indebted to the high average age at death during that year. In proof of this, we have only to look at the tables of mortality for 1837, another year in which fever prevailed to a great extent in this city, and it will be found that the mean age at death was as high as  $27\frac{1}{2}$  years—at the same time the mortality that year was 1 in 24·05, or 4·15 per cent. of the population. And, if it is recollected, as pointed out in a former section, that during those unhealthy



years a greater number than usual of children died under one year of age; the high mean age at death, during these years, still more strongly shows the great excess of deaths by fever at the higher ages.

I may farther state, that the average annual mean age at death, for the five years ending with 1843, is  $23\frac{1}{3}$  years; and if we take the mean age at death on the average of the five years ending with 1841, in which 1837, a severe year of fever, is included, it will be found that the mean age at death is about the same as on the preceding average of years, *i. e.*  $23\frac{1}{2}$  years. It may be interesting farther to state, that of the children cut off under five years of age, the mean age at death, on the average of five years, is one year and a half. Of those who live beyond the age of five years, the mean age at death, on an average of years, rises to  $44\frac{1}{2}$  years. To show that the mean age at death is low in Glasgow, compared with some other places, I may state, on the authority of the registrar-general, that the mean age at death is 29 years in England, 29 years in the metropolis, and 34 years in Surrey. It is not stated, however, whether these ages are given for a single year, or as the average for a series of years.

**INTEMPERANCE.**—The effects of intemperance in causing an increased mortality, both by its injurious influence upon the human frame, and from many of the working classes being plunged into a state of destitution by throwing away as much of their earnings upon spirituous and malt liquors as might enable them to keep themselves and their families in a state of comfort, is much to be deplored. It is very gratifying to observe, however, that the great improvement which has taken place of late years, in this respect, still continues. Much of the improvement in the intemperate habits of the various classes of society, must depend upon the good sense of the people themselves; and it is to be hoped that as they are farther convinced of the destructive consequences attendant upon intemperance, a still greater improvement will take place.

In my last publication, I dwelt at some length on this subject, and took occasion to suggest the propriety of more attention being paid to the introduction of innocent and profitable amusements for the people, as probably the best means of preventing them from forming habits of excessive drinking. Were tea, coffee, and sugar, to be added to the enjoyments of the poorer classes, at prices they could afford to pay, there is perhaps nothing that would more powerfully assist the meritorious exertions of those philanthropic individuals who are exerting themselves to introduce a salutary change in the habits of the people. And the effect on the revenue which the late reduction in the sugar duties has had, affords strong proof that a diminution of the duties on these articles, would rather be beneficial to the revenue than otherwise.

**ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCE.**—The influence of the various changes of the atmosphere, during different years, is obviously one of the most important causes of the variation in the amount of mortality at different periods. It may be enough at present to remark on this branch of the subject, that the sanatory condition of our population, when no extraordinary cause comes into operation, not only corresponds with the favourable and unfavourable nature of the weather during the different months; but, it also appears, from late observations, that those seasons that are most favourable for vegetation are likewise most favourable for human life. From a table given in my last report, it is shown that, on the average of seven years, the mortality in Glasgow is at its maximum intensity in January, and at its minimum in June.

Dr Niehol, of the Glasgow Observatory, has kindly favoured me with valuable "illustrations of the climate of Glasgow, in a series of coloured diagrams, exhibiting the phenomena and relations of the chief atmospheric changes," which I was in expectation would have enabled me to enter more advantageously upon this branch of my subject than formerly. It appears, however, that the arrangement followed in these diagrams would require a still more extended series of mortality tables than has hitherto been given in our Bills of Mortality, to enable me satisfactorily to trace the connection between atmospheric changes and mortality. I therefore continue, as usual, to give the valuable meteorological tables drawn up, and obligingly furnished to me, by Graham Hutchison, Esq., of this city. As the weekly mortality bills, published by the registrar-general, for London, are much more favourable for coming to correct conclusions on this subject, than the monthly mortality tables for Glasgow, I shall for the present refrain from entering farther upon this important branch of my subject.



## APPENDIX.

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### LETTERS FROM DISTRICT SURGEONS.

IN order to render the evidence more complete in regard to destitution or want of employment being the chief cause of the diffusion of fever and the increase of mortality in Glasgow during 1843, at the suggestion of Dr Alison, professor of the practice of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, I addressed a circular on the subject to the district surgeons of Glasgow. The following are the questions put to them, and the answers with which I have been favoured, with the exception of one of similar import to the others, from the late Dr Smith. As that gentleman, however, a short time before his death, wrote to me that he wished to revise his answer before it was published, and as this has not been done, I do not consider myself at liberty to insert his letter.

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### COPY OF NOTE SENT TO DISTRICT SURGEONS.

15 ST. MUNGO STREET,  
GLASGOW, 25th January, 1844.

As I have evidence before me that the greatest part of the excess of mortality, in 1843, over 1842, in Glasgow, has been among the destitute poor, whose burials have been at the public expense, I beg of you to return me answers to the following queries, which will complete the evidence (so far as the present state of Glasgow enables us to prosecute it) as to the connecting disease and mortality with the condition of the people.

1st. Presuming that you must have seen, during the last year, many cases of disease and mortality among the destitute poor, did it appear to you that these cases were chiefly in persons who had full employment, but mispent their earnings; or in persons who had little or no employment?

2nd. In the latter cases, did the want of employment appear to be generally the effect of misconduct, or disinclination to work, or of inability to procure work,—whether from age or other physical disqualification, or from there being no demand for their labour?

By answering these questions, as soon as you can make it convenient, you will much oblige.

405 GALLOWGATE,  
GLASGOW, 31st January, 1844.

SIR,—In answer to your queries, I have to state, 1st, That owing to my situation of district surgeon, I have, during the last year, seen many cases of disease and mortality among the destitute poor; but it did not appear to me that these cases were chiefly among persons in full employment who had misspent their earnings; but rather among persons who had little or no employment, or an ill paid one.

2nd, That the want of work did not appear to be generally the effect of misconduct or disinclination to work, but rather of inability to procure work, partly from age or physical disqualification, and partly, but (I should think) in a lesser degree, from there being no demand for their labour.

With reference to this question, it should not be forgotten, that many of the families I attended had full employment, but could not attend to it, either in consequence of their own illness, or that of their friends, to whom they had to act as nurses. Hoping these answers may prove satisfactory,—I am, &c.

JAMES KIRK, *Surgeon*.

TOWNHEAD, 30th January, 1844.

SIR,—In answer to your note of the 25th instant, I have to state, that I am of opinion that the cases of disease and mortality which occurred among the destitute poor who came under my care in 1843, were chiefly in persons who had little or no employment; and, so far as I could see, this arose from there being no demand for their labour.

I cannot recollect of a single case of "*disinclination* to work," where the party was at all able to perform a day's work, and could get it to do,—I am, &c.

D. WALKER, *Surgeon*.

GLASGOW, 27th January, 1844.

SIR,—Received your note of yesterday, and in answer to your queries I beg to say, that I have attended very nearly fourteen hundred cases of disease among the poor from 1st January to 31st December, 1843. I can scarcely say anything about 1842, as it was only in the end of that year I became a town's surgeon.

1st. Although very many cases of disease occurred in persons in full employment, and making a bad use of their earnings, yet both disease and mortality chiefly prevailed among those who had little or no employment.

2nd. Misconduct, I have no doubt, was the cause very often of the want of employment; but it principally arose, in my opinion, from disinclination to work, from extreme youth, great age, or broken down constitutions, and from there being no demand for labour.

Trusting these answers will be satisfactory to you,—I am, &c.

H. KENNEDY, M.D.

P. S. Much of the disease of the past year has arisen from the filthy habits of the poor.

H. K.



91 BUCHANAN STREET,  
26th January, 1844.

SIR,—In answer to your first query, I have to state, that the cases of disease and mortality, in my district, occurred chiefly among those who had little or no employment. In answer to query second, those out of employment uniformly maintained their inability to procure work, but I am not prepared to say whether this might not have arisen from misconduct. The number of those disqualified from working by age or other physical cause, is comparatively small, and they are generally taken care of by their respective sessions, unless notorious drunkards, or otherwise improper characters. Females have more difficulty in obtaining work than males, and the return offered them is truly pitiful.

ALEXANDER M'LAVERY, M. D.

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109 GEORGE STREET,  
GLASGOW, January 31, 1844.

SIR,—In answer to your note of the 25th instant, I have to state, that during the last year I have seen (as presumed) a considerable amount of disease and mortality amongst the destitute poor. 1st. It did *not* appear to me that these cases were chiefly in persons who had *full employment* but "*misspent their earnings*," but in persons who had "*little or no employment*." 2nd. That the want of employment did *not* appear to me, to be the effect of misconduct, or disinclination to work; but from age, physical disqualification, or an inability to procure work, from there being no demand for their labour,—I am, &c.,

JOHN ROSS, M. D.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1843.

MONTHS.—1843.	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER.						COMMON THERM.	BAROMETER.			WEATHER.		DIRECTION OF WIND AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.							
	Mean of greatest diurnal cold.	Mean of greatest diurnal heat.	Mean of greatest heat and greatest cold.	Mean diurnal range of temperature.	Mean heat on dry days throughout.	Mean heat on days on which more or less rain fell.		Mean height of Barometer at 10 o'clock, A.M.	Mean height of Barometer at 10 o'clock, A.M., on dry days throughout.	Mean height of Barometer on days on which more or less rain or snow fell.	Number of dry days throughout.	Number of days on which rain or snow fell.	Number of East.	Number of North-east.	Number of North.	Number of North-west.	Number of West.	Number of South-west.	Number of South.	Number of South-east.
January .	35.58	42.97	39.27	7.39	36.28	40.50	39.26	29.44	29.51	29.40	9	22	1	..	..	..	16	10	2	2
February .	30.60	37.60	30.54	7.00	32.18	35.35	34.29	29.63	29.79	29.53	11	17	9	11	1	3	2	2	..	..
March .	35.74	46.87	41.32	11.13	39.69	43.06	41.65	29.77	29.91	29.61	16	15	5	8	1	2	4	4	4	3
April .	40.23	51.70	47.56	14.66	48.92	46.66	48.40	29.59	29.77	29.47	12	18	1	3	..	7	7	7	3	2
May .	42.68	56.70	49.69	14.03	49.73	49.66	50.61	29.71	29.88	29.59	13	18	14	5	2	2	5	4	..	1
June .	47.33	64.36	55.50	17.00	56.36	51.20	56.90	29.75	29.85	29.24	25	5	10	7	..	4	7	..	2	..
July .	51.48	67.45	59.47	15.97	60.22	58.66	60.13	29.72	29.73	29.71	16	15	1	2	..	12	13	3	..	..
August .	51.64	68.55	60.09	16.90	60.89	58.83	61.13	29.78	29.82	29.63	19	12	1	3	..	2	9	7	6	3
September .	51.20	65.86	58.53	14.66	58.41	58.87	58.30	30.06	30.09	29.98	22	8	3	3	1	3	8	7	3	2
October .	39.94	51.16	45.37	10.90	41.37	46.78	45.52	29.50	29.72	29.43	8	23	..	5	..	10	7	8	1	..
November .	36.93	45.80	41.50	8.87	39.70	43.30	41.17	29.57	29.57	29.57	15	15	2	4	1	3	8	8	1	3
December .	44.87	50.09	47.48	5.23	47.27	47.69	47.19	30.06	30.15	29.98	15	16	..	..	..	..	6	22	3	..
Mean for 1843	42.35	54.09	48.03	11.98	47.59	48.38	48.71	29.72	29.82	29.60	181	184	47	51	4	48	92	82	25	16

From the preceding table it appears that the mean height of the barometer, during 1843, was .22 of an inch higher on the dry days throughout, than on those when more or less rain or snow fell.

The mean temperature in the shade (though it would have been otherwise had the thermometer been exposed, like the earth's surface, to the sun,) seems to have been .79 of a degree of Fahrenheit higher on the days when more or less rain or snow fell, than on those that were dry throughout. It also appears that the mean warmth of the dry days, in the shade, is greater than that of the wet days during the summer half of the year, and the reverse during the winter half.

18° Fahrenheit, which occurred on the morning of the 17th February, is the lowest temperature registered in 1843. 77° Fahrenheit, which occurred on the 16th June, is the highest; making an annual range between these extremes of 59° Fahrenheit.

27.9 inches, which occurred on the morning of the 13th January, is the lowest barometrical registration in 1843. This was occasioned by a tremendous gale, accompanied with rain and hail, which prevailed over the southern half of England, and in the British Channel, but which did not extend to Scotland. 30.4 inches, which occurred on the 23d and 24th September, is the highest barometrical registration in 1843; making an annual range of 2.5 inches.

N.B.—All the barometrical registrations in the table, and in the comments thereon, require  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tenths of an inch to be added to them, to compensate for the depression occasioned by the altitude above the level of the sea at which the observations were made.



METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1844.

MONTHS.—1844.	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER.						COMMON THERM.	BAROMETER.			WEATHER.		DIRECTION OF WIND AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.								
	Mean of greatest diurnal cold.	Mean of greatest diurnal heat.	Mean of greatest heat and greatest cold.	Mean diurnal range of temperature.	Mean heat on dry days throughout.	Mean heat on days on which more or less rain fell.	Mean heat at 10 o'clock, A.M.	Mean height of Barometer at 10 o'clock, A.M.	Mean height of Barometer at 10 o'clock, A.M., on dry days throughout.	Mean height of Barometer on days on which more or less rain or snow fell.	Number of dry days throughout.	Number of days on which rain or snow fell.	East. Number of days.	North-east. Number of days.	North. Number of days.	North-west. Number of days.	West. Number of days.	South-west. Number of days.	South. Number of days.	South-east. Number of days.	
January	35.8	43.23	39.52	7.42	37.37	41.66	39.77	29.81	29.99	29.66	14	17	..	3	..	2	15	10	..	1	
February	31.31	39.62	35.47	8.31	35.37	35.5	35.41	29.45	29.62	29.38	8	21	3	4	2	5	7	8	..	..	
March	35.16	46.23	40.56	10.74	40.05	40.85	40.9	29.61	30.03	29.38	11	20	3	2	1	4	7	11	1	2	
April	43.	56.47	49.4	12.8	49.38	49.43	50.	29.93	30.04	29.79	16	14	..	2	..	..	10	14	2	2	
May	43.42	63.58	53.53	20.16	53.44	54.12	55.26	30.13	30.16	29.92	27	4	11	4	2	2	4	6	..	2	
June	49.4	65.77	57.35	15.9	57.9	56.71	57.9	29.78	29.84	29.71	16	14	4	..	..	1	15	6	2	2	
July	51.45	67.35	59.4	15.9	59.46	59.36	59.64	29.75	29.82	29.7	13	18	7	1	..	4	12	4	..	3	
August	49.39	65.16	57.27	15.77	57.42	57.18	57.84	29.64	29.83	29.51	12	19	2	1	..	7	13	6	1	1	
September	48.43	61.57	55.	13.13	54.39	56.	55.67	29.95	30.	29.88	18	12	10	4	..	2	11	3	..	..	
October	43.45	53.94	48.69	10.48	44.73	50.6	49.	29.49	29.85	29.32	10	21	4	2	1	5	5	3	5	6	
November	41.8	48.83	45.28	7.03	44.6	45.48	44.5	29.66	29.99	29.56	7	23	5	7	..	..	4	7	3	4	
December	31.94	36.45	34.19	4.52	33.8	34.9	34.	30.01	30.17	29.7	20	11	24	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	
Mean for 1844,	41.90	54.01	47.91	11.65	47.15	48.33	48.15	29.77	29.95	29.52	172	194	73	31	6	32	106	78	14	26	

From the preceding table it appears that in 1844, the mean height of the barometer was .43 of an inch higher on the dry days throughout, than on those when more or less rain or snow fell.

The mean temperature in the shade (though it would have been otherwise had the thermometer been exposed, like the earth's surface, to the sun,) seems to have been 1.18 degrees of Fahrenheit higher on the days when more or less rain or snow fell, than on those that were dry throughout. It also appears that the mean warmth of the dry days, in the shade, is greater than that of the wet days, during the three warmest months in the year, viz.: June, July, and August; and the reverse in all the other months.

19° Fahrenheit, which occurred on the morning of the 27th February, is the lowest temperature registered in 1844. 78° Fahrenheit, which occurred on the 25th July, is the highest; making an annual range between these extremes of 59° Fahrenheit.

28.7 inches, which occurred on the 3d March, and the 15th October, is the lowest barometrical registration in 1844. 30.4 inches, which occurred on the 14th January, the 29th and 30th March, the 2d and 15th May, and on the 20th, 21st, and 22d December, is the highest; making an annual range of 1.7 inches.

N.B.—All the barometrical registrations in the table, and in the comments thereon, require  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tenths of an inch to be added to them, to compensate for the depression occasioned by the altitude above the level of the sea at which the observations were made.

*We are indebted to GRAHAM HUTCHISON, Esq., of this city, for the preceding METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, drawn up by himself.*

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

CLASSES.	SPECIES.	SYNONYMES.
Accidents, . . .	. . . . .	Fractures, Wounds, Burns, Bruises, Drowning.
Aged, . . .	Decline above 60 years,	And without any particular Disease.
Asthma, . . .	. . . . .	Shortness of Breath.
Bowel Complaints,	{ Dysentery, . . .	Flux, Bloody Flux.
	{ Bowel Hives, . . .	Inflammation of Bowels in Children.
	{ Looseness, . . .	Diarrhoea.
	{ Teething, . . .	
	{ Colic, . . .	Iliac Passion.
	{ Cholera. . . . .	
Catarrh, . . .	. . . . .	Cold, Influenza.
Child-birth, . . .	. . . . .	Puerperal Fever.
Croup, . . .	. . . . .	Stopping.
Decline, . . .	{ Consumption, . . .	Pulmonary Phthisis, Wasting.
	{ Tabes Mesenterica, . . .	Consumption of young from Diseased Glands.
	{ Dropsy, General. . . . .	
	{ „ of Chest. . . . .	
	{ „ of Bolly. . . . .	
Dropsy, . . .	. . . . .	
Fever, . . .	. . . . .	Typhus, continued Fever, or Nervous or Putrid.
Head, Diseases of,	{ Apoplexy, . . .	Rupture of Vessel in, or overflow of Blood to
	{ Palsy, . . .	Paralysis. [Head.
	{ Water in the Head, . . .	Hydrocephalus.
	{ Inflammation of Head, . . .	Head or Brain Fever.
Hooping-Cough, . . .	. . . . .	Chincough.
Heart, Diseases of,	. . . . .	Anenrism, Ossification.
	{ General, or . . .	Not specified.
	{ of Chest. . . . .	
	{ of Bowels. . . . .	
	{ of Liver. . . . .	
	{ of Throat. . . . .	
Measles.	. . . . .	
Nervous Diseases,	. . . . .	Convulsions, Fits, Lock-Jaw, Epilepsy.
Scarlet Fever.	. . . . .	
Small-Pox.	. . . . .	
Miscellaneous Dis- eases, . . .	{ Abscess, Lumbar, . . .	Suppuration of the Loins.
	{ Cancer, . . .	Of Breast, of Lips, of Bowels; Schirrus.
	{ Carbuncle. . . . .	
	{ Diabetes. . . . .	
	{ Dyspepsia, . . .	Stomach Complaints.
	{ Erysipelas, . . .	Rose.
	{ Flooding. . . . .	
	{ Janndice. . . . .	
	{ Joints, Diseased, . . .	White Swelling, Diseased Hip-Joint.
	{ Rheumatism. . . . .	
	{ Rupture, . . .	Hernia.
	{ Spine Diseased. . . . .	
	{ Spitting of Blood. . . . .	
	{ Stone in Bladder. . . . .	

The classification of diseases used in our Mortality Tables is far from being so complete as would be attainable were a legislative measure obtained for the improvement of the registers of deaths in Scotland. The above arrangement, though by no means so complete as could be wished, is probably as much so as it can be made, in the present state of our registers. This arrangement was first adopted for the Mortality Bill of 1835. In 1836, some slight alterations were introduced, at the suggestion of the late Dr Corkindale, who added the following note in reference to it: and the same plan has been uniformly followed in our Glasgow Mortality Bills since that date, and also in the Tables contained in the Report on the Vital Statistics of Large Towns in Scotland, published in the Vol. of the Transactions of the British Association for 1842.

NOTE BY DR CORKINDALE.—“The species in the above form contain a list of diseases tolerably complete for the construction of Mortality Bills. There are, however, many affections omitted that are often the causes of death; for no list could be at all workable in any ordinary way, if it attempted to comprehend and specify every variety of disease. In the present circumstances of the preparation of these Bills, this list is rendered still less complete by the necessity of using a classification called miscellaneous diseases, many of which, though having nothing in common, are grouped together, because they are not comprehended under the other classes.”



Table referred to in the preceding pages as drawn up by DAVID McNLAY, Esq., one of the Magistrates of the City of Glasgow.

Showing the Number of Patients under the District Surgeons each week, for the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, with the number of Patients sent to the Royal Infirmary; and also the number of, and Aggregate Sums paid to, the Casual Poor weekly; together with number of One Penny Tickets distributed each week while in use and although stated here in a distinct column, the amount is included in the weekly payments.

PATIENTS UNDER DISTRICT SURGEONS.								PATIENTS SENT TO THE ROYAL INFIRMARY.				TEMPORARY AID TO CASUAL POOR.												
1842.		1843.		1844.				1842.		1843.		1844.		1842.			1843.				1844.			
Week ended.	Number.	Week ended.	Number.	Week ended.	Number.	Of which were Fever.	New Cases of Fever.	Months.	Number.	Months.	Number.	Week ended.	Number.	Weekly Sums.	Week ended.	Number.	Penny Tickets.	Weekly Sums.	Week ended.	Number.	Penny Tickets.	Weekly Sums.		
THURSDAY, January 6	210	THURSDAY, January 5	311	THURSDAY, January 4	563	315	113	January	41	January	19	THURSDAY, January 4	8	THURSDAY, January 6	191	£ s. d.	THURSDAY, January 5	250	..	21 3 0	THURSDAY, January 4	265	1556	33 6 8
" 13	247	" 12	373	" 11	554	288	108					" 11	10	" 13	237	18 13 0	" 12	269	..	23 18 0	" 11	286	5248	50 2 10
" 20	271	" 19	432	" 18	604	289	125	February	61	February	31	" 18	4	" 20	231	17 17 0	" 19	289	..	26 1 0	" 18	309	1920	37 17 6
" 27	325	" 26	456	" 25	629	301	103					" 25	8	" 27	265	21 15 6	" 26	303	..	27 4 6	" 25	320	3222	45 13 0
February 3	306	February 2	432	February 1	615	270	79	March	46	March	57	February 1	11	February 3	209	21 11 0	February 2	314	..	27 11 0	February 1	318	2081	39 6 7
" 10	270	" 9	410	" 8	544	209	60					" 8	8	" 10	290	23 7 0	" 9	309	..	27 17 6	" 8	315	3155	43 14 3
" 17	341	" 16	447	" 15	619	245	92	April	20	April	119	" 15	13	" 17	295	24 5 0	" 16	319	..	29 10 0	" 15	313	2808	42 11 0
" 24	275	" 23	503	" 22	592	207	64					" 22	5	" 24	312	24 14 0	" 23	333	..	30 17 6	" 22	320	3906	46 7 3
March 3	299	March 2	526	March 1	559	198	52	May	32	May	104	" 29	5	March 3	295	24 4 6	March 2	341	..	31 19 6	" 29	320	3549	47 6 4
" 10	305	" 9	558	March 7	501	150	46					" 5	12	" 10	297	25 12 6	" 9	367	..	35 18 0	" 22	320	3906	46 7 3
" 17	320	" 16	586	" 14	452	137	52	June	17	June	86	" 14	6	" 17	293	24 4 0	" 16	367	..	34 16 6	" 29	320	3549	47 6 4
" 24	287	" 23	650	" 21	375	105	29					" 21	6	" 24	271	25 4 0	" 23	394	..	38 0 0	" 21	296	2955	30 16 11
" 31	306	" 30	557	" 28	416	92	38	July	24	July	130	" 28	9	" 31	285	23 10 0	" 30	392	..	37 2 6	" 28	292	1243	33 14 7
April 8	265	April 7	575	April 5	404	88	35					" 2	4	April 8	279	23 7 6	April 7	417	..	40 8 0	April 5	272	452	27 15 8
" 14	256	" 13	540	" 11	403	86	43	August	15	August	192	" 11	9	" 14	304	24 11 6	" 13	427	..	41 14 6	" 11	267	66	25 12 0
" 21	274	" 20	657	" 18	372	76	37					" 18	13	" 21	291	24 16 6	" 20	462	..	47 11 0	" 18	271	..	25 13 6
" 28	242	" 27	690	" 25	355	61	21	September	13	September	102	" 25	4	" 28	293	24 17 6	" 27	487	..	50 2 0	" 25	282	180	28 5 0
May 5	267	May 4	706	May 2	401	65	32					" 9	5	May 5	297	25 4 0	May 4	462	..	46 0 6	May 2	266	78	25 11 0
" 12	253	" 11	754	" 9	409	63	27	October	24	October	77	" 16	16	" 19	306	26 14 0	" 18	348	..	39 10 0	" 16	258	150	25 9 6
" 19	275	" 18	805	" 16	381	73	27					" 23	7	" 26	384	25 11 0	" 25	328	..	36 5 0	" 23	263	..	25 11 6
" 26	291	" 25	848	" 23	367	67	34	November	18	November	42	" 30	12	June 2	318	25 15 6	June 1	314	..	34 19 0	" 30	267	..	26 11 11
June 2	233	June 1	875	" 30	384	82	36					" 6	9	June 9	288	24 2 6	" 8	371	..	42 14 0	June 6	260	..	25 1 0
" 9	276	" 8	896	" 13	325	56	19	December	15	December	50	" 13	1	" 16	320	27 0 0	" 15	451	..	50 17 6	" 13	257	..	25 1 6
" 16	263	" 15	1048	" 20	327	51	22					" 20	3	" 23	295	23 16 0	" 22	450	..	52 6 6	" 20	237	..	22 12 0
" 23	268	" 22	1102	" 27	325	60	23	January	41	January	19	" 27	7	" 30	314	26 2 6	" 29	482	..	57 13 6	" 27	224	..	21 6 0
" 30	270	" 29	1078	" 27	325	60	23					July 4	8	July 7	306	24 8 6	July 6	544	..	63 14 6	July 4	224	..	20 9 0
July 7	249	July 6	1231	July 4	306	49	27	February	61	February	31	" 11	4	" 14	323	27 6 6	" 13	556	..	63 4 6	" 11	201	..	18 5 0
" 14	242	" 13	1307	" 11	308	61	30					" 18	4	" 22	305	24 16 6	" 20	568	..	64 11 6	" 18	157	..	15 18 6
" 21	220	" 20	1355	" 18	273	48	15	March	46	March	57	" 25	3	" 28	323	26 18 0	" 27	631	..	71 11 0	" 25	127	..	14 5 9
" 28	257	" 27	1577	" 25	300	49	20					August 1	9	August 4	323	26 15 0	August 3	652	..	73 0 0	August 1	144	..	15 0 0
August 4	238	August 3	1517	August 1	328	53	24	April	20	April	119	" 8	2	" 11	329	28 0 0	" 10	700	..	77 16 0	" 8	141	..	15 5 6
" 11	243	" 10	1709	" 8	321	39	16					" 15	8	" 18	349	26 12 6	" 17	608	..	77 6 4	" 15	140	..	10 10 7
" 18	233	" 17	1856	" 15	306	34	14	May	32	May	104	" 22	6	" 25	329	28 7 0	" 24	675	..	73 0 6	" 22	145	..	16 2 6
" 25	244	" 24	1957	" 22	331	35	6					" 29	8	" 31	325	20 10 0	" 30	687	..	73 18 3	" 29	144	..	15 17 0
September 1	200	" 31	2021	" 29	314	40	17	June	17	June	86	September 5	2	September 8	327	27 8 6	September 7	664	..	79 13 6	September 5	154	..	16 11 0
" 8	255	September 7	1995	September 5	294	32	10					" 12	4	" 15	299	23 11 6	" 14	643	..	73 9 3	" 12	140	..	14 19 0
" 15	292	" 14	1963	" 12	305	33	18	July	24	July	130	" 19	6	" 22	278	23 14 0	" 21	601	..	69 03	" 19	148	..	16 1 0
" 22	339	" 21	1963	" 19	323	44	27					" 3	2	" 20	266	22 3 6	" 28	556	..	57 90	" 26	145	..	15 16 0
" 29	356	" 28	1980	" 26	361	52	18	August	15	August	192	October 3	9	October 6	258	21 19 6	October 5	520	..	71 22 6	October 3	149	..	15 17 0
October 6	366	October 5	1838	October 3	336	60	25					" 10	0	" 13	261	22 2 0	" 12	466	..	62 67	" 10	139	..	15 1 6
" 13	394	" 12	1626	" 10	307	53	25	September	13	September	102	" 17	8	" 21	277	24 0 6	" 19	454	..	68 75	" 17	158	..	16 12 0
" 21	418	" 19	1524	" 17	300	52	19					" 24	20	" 27	260	21 14 0	" 27	426	..	54 57	" 24	152	..	16 5 6
" 27	399	" 27	1364	" 24	311	42	19	October	24	October	77	" 31	2	November 3	281	23 11 6	November 2	407	..	52 1 1	" 31	155	..	16 10 6
November 3	391	November 2	1092	" 31	310	38	9					" 14	2	" 17	215	24 15 6	" 16	421	..	48 98	" 14	142	..	15 14 0
" 10	370	" 9	1078	November 7	322	48	25	November	18	November	42	" 21	4	" 20	270	24 8 6	" 23	356	..	58 11 11	" 21	145	..	15 0 6
" 17	373	" 16	996	" 14	323	50	23					" 28	10	December 1	273	24 5 6	" 30	346	..	75 76	" 28	160	..	16 18 6
" 24	374	" 23	827	" 21	322	59	23	December	15	December	50	" 12	4	" 15	282	25 11 0	" 14	321	..	46 77	December 5	154	..	16 9 0
December 1	362	" 30	883	" 28	347	70	34					" 19	6	" 23	265	22 16 6	" 21	303	..	51 08	" 19	171	..	18 6 6
" 8	388	December 7	781	December 5	345	56	14	January	41	January	19	" 26	3	" 29	275	25 2 0	" 28	309	..	36 27	" 26	168	..	18 13 0
" 15	369	" 14	785	" 12	317	37	11					" 12	4	" 15	282	25 11 0	" 14	321	..	46 77	" 12	163	..	18 16 0
" 23	395	" 21	728	" 19	349	39	21	February	61	February	31	" 19	6	" 23	265	22 16 6	" 21	303	..	51 08	" 19	171	..	18 6 6
" 29	347	" 28	682	" 26	350	28	11					" 26	3	" 29	275	25 2 0	" 28	309	..	36 27	" 26	168	..	18 13 0
								326	1009	371	1260 16 6	93,977	2718 11 6	37,545	1203 14 0									

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NOTE BY DR CORKINDALE.—“The species in the above form contain tolerably complete for the construction of Mortality Bills. There are, however, omitted that are often the causes of death; for no list could be at all workable, if it attempted to comprehend and specify every variety of disease. In the circumstances of the preparation of these Bills, this list is rendered still less complete by the necessity of using a classification called miscellaneous diseases, many of which, though in common, are grouped together, because they are not comprehended under



















